THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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THE FUNERAL MARCH.

BURIAL OF VICE-PRESIDENT HENDRICKS IN INDIANAPOLIS.

A Large Crowd of People from all Parts of the Union in the City—Magnificent Floral Designs—The Religious Services—Impressive Scenes—The Incidents of the Day.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 1.—The mortal remains of Thomas A. Hendricks, the fifth vice-president of the United States, to die during his term of office, were conveyed to the tomb today. The event was made memorable in many respects, by the presence of a tremendous concourse of people from all parts of the nation to witness the simple rites which preceded their interment. The presage of inclement weather on the day of his funeral, which was given yesterday, was verified only to the extent of a wintry laden sky and thick atmosphere during the early hours, unusual to this latitude. The heavy fog of the preceding afternoon still hung over the city when day broke, but as the hours wore on, lifted somewhat and became less impenetrable, some breath of the heavens were floated even more deeply in the appearance of the city which witnessed the development of his career. Its chief structures were hidden in their folds of black drapery, while to the occasion were lent all the forms which people can observe to show their respect for the dead. The business of the city was entirely suspended. The clergy, without respect to sect, joined in the obsequies. The bells of all the churches tolled requiem, and the presence of the populace in the column which followed his funeral car, or stood as silent spectators of the solemn spectacle, attracted by their fealty to his memory.

THE INCOMING CROWDS.

The early morning trains on all the railways brought delegations from the national capital and all the leading cities of the union, together with an influx of people from all the interior cities and hamlets of central Indiana and Illinois. The cabinet was represented by Secretary of State Bayard, Secretary Lamar, Secretary Whitney, Secretary Endicott and Postmaster General Vilas. The supreme bench of the United States was represented by Associate Justices Matthews and Blatchford. The United States senate was represented by Senators Edmunds, Allison, Pugh, Harris, Conger, Blair, Dolph, Vest, Beck, Camden, Vance, Jones, Voorhees, Payne, Palmer and Harrison. The committee representing the house of representatives was composed of W. R. Morrison, J. B. Blount, H. A. Herbert, W. S. Holman, W. M. Springer, W. P. Hepburn, S. B. Ward, W. W. Phelps, J. J. Kleiner, Thomas Ryan and P. Dunn. The number of active and ex-members of the lower house present, in addition to those named was large. The governors of Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky were present, attended by their staffs, and numerous state officers. Major General Schofield was the chief representative of the United States army. Ex-President Hayes and General W. T. Sherman were distinguished guests, the latter accompaning the delegation from St. Louis. The officers and other official delegates were met on their arrival by local sub-committees, and given tickets of admission to St. Paul's Episcopal Cathedral, to be present at the church services and assigned positions in the funeral column. The train arrivals swelled the multitude on streets to the extent to impede ordinary progress on all the chief thoroughfares.

THE CROWDED STREETS.

Washington street presented a black mass of humanity hours before the services were entered upon at St. Paul's, and long before the passage of the column, the windows of the business blocks were filled by occupants. The eye rested on waiting multitudes which occupied apparently every vantage point along the broad thoroughfare. Emblems of mourning, which began to appear on public and private buildings the day of the vice-president's death, have grown in quantity and design until now the whole city may be said to be in funeral garb. Washinton street present an almost unbroken line of draped houses, while on every business street and even along the residence streets the people have been lavish in their display of signs of public sorrow. The county courthouse, where the remains lay in state until Monday evening, and the statehouse are tastefully draped. Legends are very few. One business house on Washington street has the words, "I am free at last," the last words of the dead vice president. Portraits of the deceased, shrouded in black, are profuse.

The general effect tells in mute eloquence of the high respect with which the people of Indianapolis regarded their fellow-townsman. One of the central points of attraction for the visiting multitude was the modest home of the late vice-president on Tennessee street. A plain, two-story brick structure, facing the state capitol building, now in process of construction. On the front door of the home was black rosettes, from which was pendant a strip of black crepe, which constitutes the only outward emblem of mourning. On the street in front of the house gathered a large but respectable crowd, which grew in numbers as the forenoon advanced. A detail of the police force and soldiery was able, however, to keep the street clear in front of the edifice, to enable the close friends and relatives of Mrs. Hendricks, and the members of the respective committees to gain admission to the grounds.

IN THE HOUSE.

Emblems of mourning and memorial floral designs were at hand everywhere. Oil portraits of Mrs. and Mr. Hendricks were almost hidden in banks of flowers and trailing smilax. Upon the mantel in the front parlor was an elegant floral piece, emblematic of "The gates Ajar," sent in by the members of the Chinese class of the Presbyterian Sunday school. The most notable representation of the designs in flowers was that of the log cabin in which Mr. Hendricks was born in Ohio. It stood at the head of his coffin, and was the work of the ladies of Shelbyville, where he had formerly lived. It was six feet in length and four feet in height. Its sides were composed of calla lilies, white hyacinths, carnations and roses, the roof was of English ivy and smilax, and a chimney of red and white carnations on one side of the minature structure. In purple immortelles was the inscription "The home of my boyhood," and beneath, "Shelbyville." On the open door of the cabin was pendant a black sable banner, bearing in letters of gold, "God's finger touched him and he sleeps," and a second inscription underneath, "Shelbyville mourns her distinguished son." Over a large painting of the dead vice president, in the back part of the mansion, was fping a soft drapery of white Chinese silk, and near it stood the splendid banner presented during the recent national campaign, containing the faces of President Cleveland and the deceased.

During the morning the arrival of additional floral designs caused a change in the arrangement in the parlors. The emblem of the "Gates Ajar," from the Cook county democratic club of Chicago, was placed at the head of the casket. Perhaps the most thoughtful and touching tribute was a simple wreath from a little village, Fultonham, Ohio, where Mr. Hendricks was born. It was placed on the casket, and along side were cast the more brilliant products of the whitehouse, received this morning from Miss Cleveland.

THE WIFE'S LAST LOOK.

At 9 a. m. Mrs. Hendricks entered the boom for her last leave-taking, accompanied by her brother and Mrs. Morgan. The ordeal was most trying, and the desolate woman seemed to be utterly prostrated, clinging to the last to the clay so soon to be hidden forever from her view, and impressed with the placid life-like appearance of the dead, she desired to preserve this last scene, and, so late as it was, she sent for a photographer to take a picture of the casket. Before he arrived delegations from distant cities began to come, and were permitted to pass through and view the remains. While the photographer was engaged at his work, the members of the cabinet, the judges of the supreme court and others from Washington, entered, and were detained a few minutes by the process. It was 11 o'clock when the casket was replaced, and the stream of visitors again passed by and out through the side door.

BORNE TO THE CHURCH.

Shortly after this the pall-bearers arrived. The deceased's hearse and the carriage for the gamily and friends were marshalled before the door, and preparations were made for the final removal of the body. This was done without further leave-taking. The police and the military kept the curious but always respectful mass of people out of the way, and the little cavalcade moved quietly with its escort through the densely lined streets to the cathedral of St. Paul. The casket was borne into church at 1:14 o'clock, the vast congregation having already been seated, with the exception of the immediate relatives and the church vestry. The officiating clergy, four in number, Bishop Knickerbocker, of this diocese; Rev. Dr. Stringfellow, of Montgomery, Ala., the first rector of St. Paul, and under whose ministration Mr. Hendricks joined the church; Rev. Dr. Fulton, of St. Louis, the former rector of St. Paul's, and Rev. Dr. Jenckes, present rector, in their robes of office, met the remains at the main entrance of the cathedral on Illinois street. Preceded by a guard of the Indianapolis Light Infantry, the body was borne up the central aisle; the clergymen and the members of the vestry going in advance.

Bishop Knickerbocker raised the opening sentence of the burial service: "I am the resurrection and the life," followed by Rev. Dr. Stringfellow and Dr. Fulton, in their recitation of the other verses used for the dead, until the casket had been carried and placed outside the chancel. The great audience stood while the impressive scenes was enacted. Following the bier came the widow, leaning on the arm of Mr. Morgan, followed by other relatives, and in deep mourning. Thirteen pews to the right of the center aisle were reserved for the family, while the vestry and members of the local committees occupied pews in the front to the left. The pew occupied by the dead vice president, in his life time, was the tenth from the front when facing the altar. It was distinguished by its complete envelopment in black cloth, and the fact that it was unoccupied. The church is a modest brick structure, square and oblong, but commodious, with seating for 900 people, but holding within its walls in this instance fully 1,000. Its sharply standing roof is supported on brick columns, forming a part of the side walls, but is also sustained by two tiers of arches, which spring from the right and left centers of the auditorium, meeting at the apex of the roof. The interior is naturally dark, being lit by dormer and narrow side windows, all in stained glass, a large field of the same filling in the space over the altar. The main and side doors were heavily draped in black. The interior decorations were plain but effective, consisting of the festooning of crepe from the central arches, the pulpit section and the chancel rail having a drapery of white and black intermingled. The central arches were completely draped, and the sides of the church were palled in black. On the front interior walls was two large designs of a Greek cross in the prevailing sable color. The dark shrouding of the interior was relieved by only three floral pieces, all handsome in design. On the altar, inside the chancel rail, was a plain cross composed of white flowers, contributed by the ladies of the parish. On the other side of the altar was a sheaf of white. On the face of the pulpit was a column of white roses, with purple flowers, at one side, forming a ladder. At its base was the inscription, "September 19th, 1819," and at its top, "November 26th, 1885." On the summit of the column was perched a white dove design bearing the Latin sentiment "sat magni nomininis gloria." The design was the gift of the Ohio club, of Cincinnati. In front of the lectern was the national shield, contributed by the Yondola club of Toledo. These designs had a background of green, with red and blue flowers, with the exception of the central monogram, composed of the letters "T. A. H," in pink, yellow and white rosebuds. The interior of the church and chancel was brilliantly lighted.

THE RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Inside the chancel, in addition to the officiating clergy, were seated the other clergy of the Protestant Episcopal church in their robes. The chorister benches were occupied by other city and visiting clergy. While the casket had been placed in front of the chancel rail, the choir sang the anthem, "Lord, Let Me Know the End." The lesson for the dead was read by Rev. Dr. Jenckes. This was followed by the singing of the hymn, "Lead Heavenly Light," by the choir, the audience joining.

Rev. Dr. Jenckes, speaking from the lectern, delivered the following address:

Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report, if there be any virtue and if there be any praise, think on these things.—Phil. iv., 8.

This is a momentous occasion and a thrilling scene. Who are gathered here around the loved remains of him who lies before us in the quiet, sublime dignity of what we call death? Are all who share the interest and bereavement a surging mass of living sympathizing humanity packed to repletion in the adjacent streets? A nation turns its tearful eyes towards our city, and counts the fleeting time by heart throbs while it reads, the clicking of the lightning to learn the successive stages of our last solemn tribute which the living can ever pay to the greatness and virtues and memory of the dead; and beyond us and above us, if we could only with the eyes of the flesh penetrate the veil, there is a still vaster assemblage of "angels, and archangels and all the company of heaven," who desire to look into the mysteries of human redemption, and rejoice over the triumph of the redeemed soul, and at such a time as this, when the gates perchance are still ajar and the place all stand upon is holy ground, it still behooves any one of us to attempt to voice forth the common plaint, to express the vast aggregate of respect and love and honor, and to illustrate and enforce the lessons of this hour and this scene. It is better, far better that we let our illustrious friend, on whose account we are gathered here to impart such instructions as his life and his death supply; while we, with bated breath and in rapt attention, stand about his bier, and to this task we address ourselves, foregoing all personal allusion, for there are such allusions, many and tender and consoling to the concrete incidents in his social and religious, in his private, as distinguish from his public life. His youth had a prolific lesson for the youths of our land. In an adjoining county, some fifty years ago, this tutelage begun. The days so often spent by thoughtless boys in pointless diversions from hard study, he with energy and application devoted to the acquisition of usefulness, permanent knowledge, laying with painstaking earnestness and perseverance and zeal the foundations of that sturdy, indomitable character which, in later life, carried him to the proud pennacle of exalted success; and with such teaching, the lads of our day should not shrink from the daily task of common schools, nor the sterner studies of the university. Thus he proclaims from his coffin: "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might, and work while it is called today, for soon night cometh, wherin no man can work."

The years of his early manhood were years of trial and comparative privation, the common lot of those who, apart from the thronged haunts of denser populations stem the tide of pioneer resistance to the hostile forces of nature, and verify the adage that "Westward the course of empire takes its way." To such spirits resistance is discipline, growth, development, and with the sturdy men who were his colaborers in the aggressive work carved out in the wilderness of the great and prosperous and happy commonwealth, the work of their own hands and our heritage who follow after them, and we are advised that as a young man, while occupied with the labors of character-building, he was an honest, brave, exemplary young man, who scorned to do a mean or unworthy action and taught his fellows so; who recognized the restraining influence of moral obligations, and by both precept and example inculcated honesty and probity and purity of life, and so he taught and so he teaches now to all young men of our city, and our state, and our great country, this cogent injunction: "Rejoice, O young man in thy youth, and let thy heart cheer thee in the days of thy youth, and walk in the way of this earth and sight of thine eyes; but remember that for all these things God will bring thee to judgment."

Then, in mature years, we have this sturdy, hearty man, with a strong mind and a warm heart in a sound body, essaying an active, earnest, prominent part in the affairs of his state and country; as an able and successful advocate, as a painstaking and conscientious legislator, both helping to build the new constitution of his state and to adjust it to the complicated relations of the whole people, and also enacting a distinguished part in national legislation and in both houses of congress; as an able manager of the public landed interests of the country; as the second officer in the administration of this great nation, he was, everywhere and always, the same able, conservative, consistent and conscientious character which he early illustrated when he first started out upon life's arena of trial and conflict, and of triumph, and sowed the precious seed of honor, virtue and temperance, and so he has taught this urgent lesson: "Be not deceived, God is not mocked; for whatsoever man soweth that shall he also reap. For he that soweth to his flesh, shall of flesh reap corruption, but he that soweth to the spirit shall of the spirit reap life everlasting." He carefully chose his seed, and he has abundantly reaped his harvest.

And again he would preach to us, on the other hand he would impress us with the shortness and uncertainty of life. He was in his usual health until near the moment when the silver cord was loosed and the golden band was broken. He came faithfully and bravely and confidently to the very dividing line, which separates between things which are seen and temporal, and things which are unseen and eternal, and yet he knew not that he was coming, and in a moment, without warning, he was as one "who wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams." And this notable feature of his departure warns us all, in emphatic terms, that in the midst of life we are in death; and admonishes us that we know not the day nor the hour when the summons shall come to us. These things his good and great life teaches us, and oh, that we might be amendable to the teaching and oh, that all might learn from his uniformly graceful bearing, his polite maners, his courteous deference to others views, his thoughtful consideration for others feelings, even while differing with them in opinion or conduct, learn to cultivate the amenities and courtesies of life under the guiding inspiration of politeness and urbanity. I run no hazard in asserting that such considerate difference to others feelings and wishes, and such regard for their rights and privileges, is the touch stone of all true manliness, the sure criterion of genuine Christianity, and to this crucial test no one ever respected more thoroughly than our dead friend, who lies here so calm and peaceful, so forcibly demonstrating the great mystery that enshrouds the problem of human life; and yet his courtesy did not out strip his benevolence. No one who appealed to him for sympathy and counsel and assistance ever turned empty away. Though his right and his left hand were not in each other's confidence, still there is a record somewhere of his unhanded liberality in numberless cases of destitution and suffering. He experienced in his daily life the joy of faith, and the patience of hope, and the comfort of love. These were with him ever—faith, hope and charity. These three, but the greatest of these was charity, and the admirably organized charities of our city have long felt the guiding impulses of his skillful hand, and been cheered by the sympathetic throbbing of his generous heart.

Dare we tread upon the verge of hallowed ground, and touch upon the conjugal relations of Governor Hendricks, and describe how, for forty years and two months, to the very day, he passed along with dignified, and steady, and faithful pace beside the noble and devoted woman whom he had chosen for better or for worse; and how through storm and sunshine, like to Isaac and Rebecca, they lived faithfully together in perfect love and peace, and kept the vow and covenant betwixt them, made in the firm and graceful bonds of mutual affection; We dare not do it here at this time, and in this presence, but we must not tarry longer.

"Life is short and time is fleeting,
And our hearts, though strong and brave,
Still, like muffled drums, are beating
Funeral marches to the grave."

To our graves, and we must be up and doing if we would receive and apply the lessons our friend has taught us in the incidents of his varied and conspicuous career. These lessons all converge to one point: "Be ye also ready." They all show with great emphasis the vanity of human hopes and wishes.

"The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Alike the inevitable hour.
The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

But the path of truth, the path of duty and honor and integrity and temperance, and these paths which he tread so patiently, and persistently and successfully, have ushered him to the bosom of his God in the full fruition of eternal life. Eminent citizen, faithful friend, Christian gentleman, honest man, farewell!

When the speaker had concluded, Mrs. Doner, of Chicago, sang "Rock of Ages," the bishop closing with prayers and benediction.

PREPARING FOR THE LAST LONG JOURNEY.

The casket was then lifted and borne from the church; the audience remaining seated.

During the progress of the funeral column from the house to the church there was a slight drift of sleet in the air, which continued throughout the services in the cathedral. In the church edifice the place of honor was accorded to ex-President Hayes, his full beard and hair showing the whiteness of advancing years. In the pew in his rear were Secretary Bayard and the other members of the cabinet. To the left was seated the committees from the United States senate and the house, wearing the flowing sashes of white over their right shoulders, closed at the left side with rosettes of black crape. In their rear were the officers of the United States army in full uniform. On the north side of the church were the governors of the states present with their staffs.

The bells of all the churches began to ring when the remains were taken from the house, and continued their pealing during the rites, and while the procession was on its long march to Crown Hill cemetery. There was very little delay in the movement of the column, when the people who had composed the church audience had been assigned their carriages. Its formation had been completed during the progress of the services in the cathedral. The column was preceded by a mounted police escort, who were followed by the Columbus Barrack's band and the Richardson Zouaves, who immediately preceded the hearse. The latter was drawn by six black horses, wearing black pharaphernalia worn by the animals attached to the funeral car which bore the remains of General Grant to the grave. On either side of the hearse was a guard of the Indianapolis Light Infantry, carrying their guns at "revese arms." Immediately in rear of the hearse were the Rice Guards and the Streight Rifles, both local military companies.

The funeral car occupied the central position in the second of the four grand divisions. The first division was in line ready for the forward movement when the casket was carried from the church. It was composed of state military companies, marching independently, all the officers dismounted. The Busch Zouaves, of St. Louis, were the only company appearing in line from an outside state.

In the second grand division following the hearse, came the carriage containing Mrs. Hendricks. Mrs. S. W. Morgan and Mrs. Fitzhugh Thornton. The succeeding thirteen carriages contained the relatives and near friends. Ex-President Hayes occupied the next carriage and was followed in regular order by the members of the cabinet, United States senators and representatives, governors and staffs, United States judiciary, ex-United States senators and representatives, United States military officers, the state officers of Indiana, followed by the presidents and faculties of universities and colleges, and the mayors of cities and other civil officials.

The third division was composed of all non-military organizations. It was preceded by the local Irish-American organizations, followed by marching political clubs, which had taken part in the recent presidential campaign. Among the latter organizations represented were the Cook County Democratic club, the Iroquois club of Chicago, the Duckworth club of Cincinnati, the Jackson club of Columbus, the Jefferson club of Dayton, Ohio, the Jefferson club of Bloomington, Illinois, the Miami club, of Hamilton, Ohio, the Jefferson club, of Fort Wayne, the Grammercy club, of Vincennes, and the Hendricks club, of Peru, Indiana.

The fourth division was made up of local organizations, including the fire department, with their steamers heavily draped.

THE MARCH TAKEN UP.

The column took up its march at 12:48 p. m., but its progress was retarded in the business district, owing to the blockading crowds which outnumbered the moving column. It proceeded slowly through the great masses of people on Washington street, the military organizations attempting to march with their company front, but were repeatedly compelled to break into columns of fours and move by flank. The carriages were driven three abreast. The movement was slow, the bands playing dirges, making the progress at times almost impossible, until the column merged upon Meridian street, a broad and very handsome avenue, leading to the entrance to Crown Hill cemetery. The cortege moved on by the handsome houses of the wealthy, whose windows were filled with throngs standing respectfully. The broad thoroughfare stretched out into the country beyond the limits of the city, and when the head of the column came within sight of the cemetery, a mile distant, the Indianapolis Light Artillery began to fire minute guns, which continued until the hearse reached the grave.

COMMITTED TO MOTHER EARTH.

The scenes at the grave were impressive. There was no special restraint on admission to the cemetery, and several hundred persons gathered about the grave before the funeral party arrived. The body of the procession had disbanded after passing beyond the city limits, and only the military, with the mounted escort, entered the cemetery. The space reserved about the grave had only been defined by placing a line of plants, evergreens and twigs, which was quite sufficient to protect it from intrusion. Just before the head of the column came up, the crowd was ordered back still further, to give ample room to the friends who were assigned to the side of the grave whence the column approached. This order was cheerfully obeyed. When Mrs. Hendricks, leaning upon the arm of Mr. Morgan, stepped upon the matting placed along the side of the grave, and before the casket was removed from the hearses, she paused to look down into the last resting place of her dead, only to see a picture of loveliness in its lining of green leaves and flowers. Then she turned to the grave of her child, which had been made glorious with the covering of smilax and flowers, and read in letters of white his baby name "Morgie," and on the top of the grave, one, on a field of white, in purple letters, the sentence, "And a three-fold cord shall not be broken." The tender love which she discerned in this treatment of her treasure by sympathetic friends, seemed to give her courage for the last ordeal. Her glance then caught the monument with its drapery of the national flag enveloping a life-like portrait of her husband facing the grave, and she turned with the bravery of heroism to witness the last rites. There had been no rainfall for a brief period, but the sky was lowering. Just as the coffin was placed beside the grave, there was a slight sprinkling of rain, causing many to recall the old saying, "Blessed is the dead when the rain falls on." The Columbus barracks band, at this point played the American hymn, and the reading of the service followed. Mrs. Hendricks only leaned more heavily upon Mr. Morgan, resting her head upon his shoulder, but her self-control was bravely maintained while the service was read. The congressional committee, the members of the cabinet and other distinguished visitors, stood upon the other side of the grave. The words of the clergy were now and then drowned by the sound of the minute gun, which kept firing until after the interment was over. When the coffin had been lowered into the vault by four colored assistants of the undertaker, and there was nothing remaining to be done, for the placing of the stone and the [illegible] the grave was to be attended to by [illegible] force, there was a pause, which was only broken by a minute gun.

TURNING AWAY FROM THE GRAVE.

Then Mrs. Hendricks and the friends of the family passed by the still open but not repellant grave and took their carriages. The people who had waited so respectfully then flocked to the grave to get the nearer view. The military order, "Forward, march!" started the soldiers homeward. The carriages rapidly rolled away, and the distinguished dead was left alone.

The members of the cabinet left on their special train, over the Baltimore and Ohio road to return to Washington at 6 o'clock, departing almost immediately upon their return from the cemetery. The senate and house committees, accompanied by the supreme court justices, left at the same hour in their special over the Pennsylvania road. Special trains left this city over all roads early in the evening, carrying away the greater portion of the visitors. A close railway estimate shows that 30,000 people arrived in the city within the 12 hours preceding the funeral, which taxed the capacity of the hotels beyond their natural capacity.

Colonel John M. Wilson, who had charge of the United States senatorial party, brought with him from Washington not only a gift of flowers from Miss Cleveland, but also an autograph letter from the president to Mrs. Hendricks. This letter, Mrs. Hendricks says, was one purely of personal condolence and sympathy, and not one she would care to give out for publication.

When Mrs. Hendricks returned to her home from Crown Hill, the old homestead residence, which had been left in charge of a committee of ladies, was divested of all the memorial floral tributes and other sharp reminders of her great sorrow. The grate fires had been lighted, and everything had been done to restore the rooms to their former home-like appearance. She passed the evening in company with Mrs. Thornton, her niece, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, her brother and sister-in-law, and Mr. and Mrs. Niles, of Washington, D. C., very intimate friends. Mr. and Mrs. Niles will remain with her until the end of the present week, when they will return east.

Observed in Washington.

WASHINGTON, December 1.—In accordance with the president's order, all the offices of the general government and of the district government were closed to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of the late vice-president. The president remained in his room.

Reports from many towns and cities show a general observance of the day.

SAVANNAH'S EULOGY.

The Memory of the Late Vice President Honored.

SAVANNAH, Ga., December 1.—[Special.]—Savannah today paid universal respect to the memory of the late vice president. During the hours of the funeral the cotton exchange, the board of trade, the custom house and the postoffice were closed. The public schools were dismissed, and business generally was suspended until 4 o'clock. Flags at half mast floated from all the public buildings, military armories, etc. Emblems of mourning were numerous. In the United States circuit court today there was a very large attendance of the bar. S. B. Adams, of the committee on resolutions, arose and presented a report containing in its preamble an eloquent review of the past services of the late vice president, and his career as a lawyer. The report closed with these resolutions:

Wherefore, it is, if your honor please, that your committee offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That in the death of the late vice president this country suffers the loss of one of its ablest and foremost men, and of a public servant whose purity of character and purpose is universally recognized.

2. That in respect to his memory this court shall adjourn for the day without transacting any of its usual business.

3. That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the court.

R. E. Lester seconded the adoption of the resolutions in a very eloquent speech, followed by General A. R. Lawton, W. H. Wade, S. A. Darnell, District Attorney J. R. Saussy, James Atkins and Judge Emory Speer, who in closing said:

"His life was gentle, and the elements so mixed in

Continued on second column fifth page.

THE CONTEST.

BOTH SIDES GETTING READY FOR NEXT WEEK'S FIGHT.

The Prohibitionists Select a Long Array of Counsel—Rumor that a Mandamus Will be Asked For—A Discussion of the Law Involved—An Interesting Case Cited—Must Wait.

Yesterday the injunction granted by Judge McCay, of the United States district court, restraining Ordinary Calhoun from announcing the result of the prohibition election, was the talk of the city. It was to the public a very unexpected move, and among some of the distinguished legal lights was regarded as a very extraordinary proceeding, and one which, in the end, would amount to nothing. It was generally believed among the members of the bar that the injunction would be dissolved.

The sensation of the day was the rumor that the prohibitionists would go before Judge Marshall J. Clarke of the superior court and ask him to issue a mandamus compelling Ordinary Calhoun to announce the result of the election. There is no specified time in which the ordinary is required to declare the result. If he declares it before next July it will go into effect at that time. Ordinary Calhoun has been quite conservative in the matter and has made every effort to get along without trouble. If the superior court should order him to declare the resut he would be put to the painful necessity of deciding which court was entitled to his obedience and the other court would

CONSIDER HIM IN CONTEMPT.

Good lawyers say a mandamus could not be demanded legally now, because Ordinary Calhoun has not refused to declare the result of the election. He would have declared it before this if it had not been for the injunction put upon him by Judge McCay.

There was nothing done by the anti-prohibitionists yesterday so far as the contest is concerned. The lawyers for that side had conferences with one another, but there was nothing agreed on that they would give the press. During the day they had the bill served on Ordinary Calhoun.

The prohibitionists held a meeting to discuss the injunction. A number of lawyers offered their services in the case free of charge. The services of several were accepted and the bill will find quite an array of counsel to combat it when it comes up on the 8th. Among those who are expected to be in the case, the following have been mentioned: Hoke Smith, Jackson & King, Henry Hillyer, Mynatt & Howell, T. P. Westmoreland, J. R. Gray, W. S. Thomson, Haygood & Martin, R. T. Dorsey, Milledge & Smith, J. D. Cunningham, J. Hooper Alexander. Judge Hammond and Judge Hall have been spoken of in connection with the prohibition side of the case, but it is not known whether they will be retained or not. The line that the prohibitionists will pursue has not been agreed on yet. Several of the counsel for the prohibitionists were asked about the report that

A MANDAMUS WAS TO BE ASKED

for, but they all denied any knowledge of such intention. There will be another meeting of the prohibition lawyers today and the line of defense will be discussed and possibly agreed on.

The prohibitionists are not afraid of the contest before Judge McCay. They take the ground that he has no jurisdiction and are confident of being able to show that state of affairs. Said [illegible]: "It is absurd to talk about enjoining Ordinary Calhoun. The legislature has a right under the law to regulate or prohibit the traffic in intoxicating liquors. It is a police power, and when there is a grievance in the enforcement of the law, the particular individual who is hurt must apply for redress. The courts cannot intervene and enjoin the law making power of the state whether it be the legislature itself or the people in their original sovereignity acting directly at the ballot box enacting a law. Even if it be supposed that there is anything unconstitutional or ever so unwise in any proposed law, no court would ever presume in advance that the law-making power of a state would enact it into the binding form of a statute or

PRESUME IN ADVANCE

that even if passed into the form of a law any ministerial or executive authority in the state would attempt to enforce a law whether valid or invalid against any individual, who under a particular case would be excepted or for any reason be protected from its operation. The anti-prohibitionists to come in from that direction will have to wait until the law goes into effect and if in enforcing it it should turn out that the constitutional rights of any individual or individuals are invaded, then will be time enough for a complaint. They cannot kick before they are spurred. I look for Judge McCay to dissolve the injunction."

The lawyer continued:

"Suppose, for instance, a member of the legislature should introduce a bill to make the selling of farm products after night illegal and while that bill was still pending in the legislature, or even after it had passed the two houses an attempt should be made to enjoin the governor from signing it, the court would at once say that it ought to be presumed that if the proposed law was unwise or unjust or unconstitutional the legislature in one case would not pass it, or in the other case the governor

WOULD NOT APPROVE IT;

and the chancellor would say that even if it did appear in the form of a statute he could not presume that in its application or practical enforcement, it would be used in any manner forbidden by the fundamental law of the land, and he would refuse to interfere with the machinery of the legislative department and tell the parties they had no right to complain until they were hurt."

In speaking further, the lawyer said:

"Here is a similer principle of law. A grant of a homestead is void as against a debt that is older than the constitution by which the homestead law was brought into being, and yet it has been held and is well recognized law that the fact that amongst the debtor's creditors there is one or more whose debt is older than the homestead law is no reason why the ordinary should not go forward under the general petition and pass the homestead application into the form of a judgment. But whenever the holder of a homestead right undertakes to obstruct the collection of a debt of that character, the homestead would fail in effect and would be ignored as to that creditor."

AN INTERESTING CASE.

In the 18th Wallace's reports of the decisions of the supreme court of the United States, there is an interesting case reported bearing somewhat on the situation in Fulton. Iowa had a prohibition law, and a man named Bartemeyer sold another man a glass of liquor. He was tried, and claimed protection under the fourteenth amendment, which says: "No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law."

The court held that "The right to sell intoxicating liquors is not one of the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States which by that amendment the states were forbidden to abridge."

"But," says the court, "if a case were presented in which a person owning liquor or other property at the time a law was passed by the state absolutely prohibiting any sale of it, it would be a very grave question whether such a law would not be inconsistent with the provisions of that amendment which forbids the state to deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due course of law."

That is to say it may be an Atlanta liquor dealer might have the right to close out the stock on hand before he could be stopped. Justice Miller says: "We think that the right to sell intoxicating liquors, so far as such a right exists, is not one of the rights growing out of citizenship of the United States."

One of the shrewdest lawyers for the prohibitionists said, the only trouble he apprehended was over the fact that the exclusion of wines made beyond the limits of the state, (while home-made wines could be sold) might be unconstitutional, as interfering with inter-state commerce.

The only thing we can do is to wait. The public can make up a verdict, but it can't issue a decree.

THREE MEN KILLED.

The Fatal Result of a Strike in a Missouri Mine.

ST. LOUIS, December 1.—For some time past there has been quite a disturbed condition of things at the Bevier coal mines, five miles from Macon, Mo. The miners struck for higher pay during the summer, and the operators imported a lot of negroes to work, and built a stockade for their protection. This created bad feeling, and several little outbursts occurred. On last Saturday a collision occurred, and one white and one negro were killed. One man was killed last night, and the situation is considered so critical today that Governor Marmaduke went to the scene, and after looking over the ground ordered out the first regiment of state guards of this city, and about 400 men left on a special train this morning for the mine, to preserve order and protect the miners.

There was firing of pistols and guns between the black and white miners at the Zrevier coal mines all last night, but without serious injury to anybody, so far as can be learned. Four men have been killed since Saturday last, three negroes and one white man, besides several wounded. There is no abatement of feeling, and there is the constant liability of bloodshed. The county authorities have done nothing towards suppressing the riotous proceedings. No military have arrived. Women and children are being sent away from Zrevier. Trouble is feared tonight. A meeting of citizens of Macon was held this afternoon to take instant measures to restore order. 300 stand of arms arrived this afternoon, and the sheriff is organizing a company. The negro miners remain inside of the stockade at the mine and fire at all the white miners who come within range of their guns. Every man and boy at the mine who is able to handle a gun is said to be armed.

Frozen to Death.

ALTOONA, Pa., December 1.—Monday, November 23, a man named Adams, a resident of Cambria county, went hunting, taking with him his thirteen-year-old son. At a point near this city, the father started the boy back home and proceeded to Altoona. Adams reached his home two days later and was surprised to find that the boy had not returned. The next morning searching parties started to hunt for the lad, and this morning, after five days search, they found his lifeless body in the woods, four miles from home, he having been frozen to death.

The Killed and Wounded.

ST. PAUL, Minn., December 1.—The following is a list of the killed and injured in the recent railway accident on the Northern Pacific road, near Missoula. Killed: Michael Rech, engineer; Alvin S. Moffat, fireman; Thomas Devine, breakman; Norman Rice and W. A. Andrews.

Wounded: J. H. Waite, arm sprained; Frank J. Bohmart, feet mashed; D. Fitzgerald, pelvis bone fractured. Wm. Doremus, conductor of the east bound freight was arrested and charged with manslaughter. The coroner is still holding session in secret.

A Railroad Sold.

TYLER, Tex., December 1.—In accordance with the decree of the court, the Texas and St. Louis railway and all its equipment and property were sold here today in front of the courthouse at public auction, by James McCormick, special master in chancery. The road was purchased by a representative of the bondholders committee on a bid of $1,700,000. After the consummation of the sale, and when the whole matter is settled, the Texas and St. Louis will be converted from a narrow into a standard gauge railway.

Found Dead Near Each Other.

SHERMAN, Tex., December 1.—Two heavily armed white men were found dead today, within a few paces of each other, near White Lead hill, Chickasaw nation, 200 miles north of this city. They were employes of one of the largest ranches in the Indian nation. It is supposed the men quarreled and fought a duel, the result of which was the instant death of the participants. Their names are not given.

Boycotting the Scotchmen.

LONDON, December 1.—Twenty-eight Scotch fishermen, who had settled at Dumore, on East Waterford harbor, have been obliged to leave that place on account of the boycotting operations of the Irish fishermen, by whom their tackle was stolen and destroyed. The Scotchmen report that a perfect mine of wealth exists in herring and lobster fishing, and that many others started to join them, but were compelled to return for the same reason that caused them to leave.

Instant Death Produced.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., December 1.—[Special.]—A very sensational murder occurred at South Pittsburg late this evening, in which a man named Gwinn was stabbed by Jim Johnson. The men quarreled about some property, and Johnson, becoming enraged, drew a knife and plunged it into Gwinn's breast several times, producing instant death. Johnson was captured and lodged in jail.

The Mission Ridge Railway.

CHATTANOOGA, December 1.—[Special.]—The charter for the Mission Ridge railway has been returned, and the preliminary survey is now being made. It is one of the most important projects yet undertaken here.

The chair factory today doubled its capital stock, and will double the size of the factory. A. H. Marston was elected manager.

Destroyed By Fire.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., December 1.—[Special.] The store belonging to the Morris Mining company, at Hilman, six miles from the city, was completely destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $4,000; insurance $2,000.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A fire in Livingstone, Montana, consumed an entire block, destroying property valued at $60,000.

Micalo & Lacaze, produce commission merchants of New Orleans, have suspended. Their liabilities are $54,000; assets $68,000.

General Shaler, who was arrested last night on the charge of bribery in connection with the purchase of armory sites, was released on $10,000 bail.

At Hull a mass of requiem for Riel was attended by 1,500 persons. Similar services were held in Cape Blanc, a suburb of Quebec. Hull sent $60 to Mrs. Riel.

The total bonded debt of the Gallego mills manufacturing company, Virginia, for which a reciever was appointed Saturday, is stated to be in round numbers $426,000.

The national lancers of Boston last night voted to visit Charleston, S. C., and Richmond, Va., in February next. The plan is to leave Boston on February 1, returning February 8, stopping two days in Charleston and a day and a half in Richmond.

Robert Lawson, and Jeremiah Lawson, of Baltimore, trading as Robert Lawson & Co., saddlers and harness, made an assignment to J. H. Shiver, Charles H. Roberts and T. J. Meyer, for the benefit of their creditors. The bond of the trustees is $100,000.

Under a decree of court appointing a receiver for the Richmond Whig, and ordering its sale for the benefit of its creditors, that paper was put up at auction yesterday. The highest bid made for the entire property was $4,000. The bid was not accepted, but it will be reported to the court for action.

The cotton house of H. P. Farwood & Co., of Louisville, Ky., has made a general assignment. Liabilities $50,00, assets $30,000. The financial troubles of the firm began with the defalcation and flight of Payne & Viley and D. K. Mason, all of whom skipped to Canada. The firm lost $21,000 by them.

George McLaughlin, Richard White, Jacob Boyd and John Martin, circus employes who brutally assaulted and robbed four young men near Bagdad, Ky., escaped from the penitentiary at Frankfort by letting themselves down with a blanket rope, after they had knocked the largest stone from the prison walls, making a hole through which they crept.

THE NEWS IN MACON.

RECORD OF YESTERDAY'S EVENTS IN THE CENTRAL CITY.

Death of Dr. E. Fitzgerald, an Old and Popular Physician of Macon—Appointment of Letter Carriers—Official Sales Day—Superior Court—Recorder's Court Other News.

MACON, December 1.—[Special.]—Dr. E. Fitzgerald died at his home in this city last night at half past eleven o'clock. He has been ill for a long time with an affection of the heart, which caused partial paralysis.

Dr. Fitzgerald was an old and influential citizen and popular physician of Macon and the announcement of his death will be sad intelligence to his large number of friends. He was a native of Houston county, but has resided in Macon for the past thirty years. At the time of his death he was a member of the firm of Sol Hoge & Co., druggists. He was in the sixty-third year of his age, and leaves a wife and daughter. The funeral will take place from the family residence, No. 14 Georgia avenue tomorrow morning, at half past eleven o'clock.

Sheriff's Sales.

MACON, December 1.—[Special.]—Today was the regular monthly sheriff's sales day. A large crowd gathered about the courthouse this morning, and the following property was sold:

Six hundred acres, more or less, of land laying south of the city limits, and belonging to Colonel T. G. Holt, was sold to satisfy a mortgage held by T. J. Huntington & Co. It brought $1,950, and was bought by Colonel Joe Hall, attorney for Huntington & Co.

The outfit of a laundry located in the old jail building, on Fourth street, and owned by W. B. Robinson & Co., was sold to satisfy a mortgage held by W. L. Henry. Mr. Henry bid in the property at $5.

By request Sheriff Westcott sold a mule and a few other things independent of the regular sheriff's sale.

The Cannonball Train.

MACON, December 1.—[Special.]—In conversation with Ticket Agent Jeter this morning, he stated that the southbound cannonball train, due here at 2:50 a. m., on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia road, is making good schedule time, and covers the distance between Macon and Jacksonville in nine hours.

Paying the Teachers.

MACON, December 1.—[Special.]—The teachers of the public schools in the city and country received their monthly salaries this morning. Three thousand dollars were paid to the teachers in the city schools and two hundred dollars to those in the country. They are always paid promptly on the first day of the month.

Mortuary Report.

MACON, December 1.—[Special.]—There were five deaths in the city during the week ending with last Saturday, and resulted from the following causes: One from cholera infantum, one from general debility, one from teething, one from heart disease and one unknown. The health of the city is remarkably good.

Captain Adam's Pet Rabbits.

MACON, December 1—[Special.]—On Thanksgiving night dogs got into the park adjoining the city hall and killed several of Captain O. F. Adam's pet rabbits. Yesterday the police force through Stationhouse Keeper Henry, presented the Captain with a cage containing nine beautiful rabbits. Captain Adams is held in high esteem by all the men on the force.

Administrator's Sale.

MACON, December 1.—[Special.]—Ordinary McManus has been engaged today in disposing of a considerable amount of property at administrator's sale.

The house across the alley from the Blind asylum, sold by James Blount, executor of the estate of Mrs. Ann L. Fort, was sold for $3,950.

The Payne & Willingham store, belonging to the Ross estate, sold for $12,150.

Police Court.

MACON, December 1.—[Special.]—Yesterday four negro women, Martha Cole, Winnie Cole, May Johnson and Maria Dunn, engaged in a fight, for which offense they were arrigned in the recorder's court this morning and fined.

Henry Wilson, for being drunk and disorderly, was fined $10.

Two New Mail Carriers.

MACON, December 1.—[Special.]—To-day Postmaster Hardeman appointed two new letter carriers. Their names are Peter Redmond who will take the place of J. W. May and Henry Carstarphen, who will take the place of Charles Hutchins. Mr. Carstarphen made his first round this morning.

Superior Court.

MACON, December 1.—[Special.]—The case of Hilliard Lee, charged with simple larceny, was brought to trial in the superior court this morning. Lee plead guilty, after which the court adjourned until nine o'clock tomorrow morning.

The Weather.

MACON, December 1.—[Special]—The weather at present is cloudy and unseasonably warm. Having had an abundance of rain it is now hoped that we may have a few days of sunshine.

Brief Mention.

MACON, December 1.—[Special.]—Sam Lee's fellow Chinamen have bought out his laundry on Fourth street, and paid him to leave the city.

The street force is engaged in opening Ash street from Calhoun to Jackson.

Parties, hops and germans will be abundant during this month.

The board of trade will hold a meeting at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Mrs. Stickney and family, who have been spending the fall season at the Lanier house, have returned to their home in St. Augustine, Florida.

Miss Hattie Hall, of Atlanta, is visiting relatives in the city.

Mr. J. R. Cook and wife, of Bullards station, spent today in Macon.

Colonel Smith, of the Fort Gaines Advertiser, is in the city.

Hon. Seaborn Reese, of Sparta, passed through Macon today en route for Washington.

Mr. J. B. Pound and bride, nee Miss Palmer, arrived in the city tonight.

Mr. S. A. C. Cunningham, of the Nashville American, is spending a few days in the city. Mr. Cunningham formerly resided in Georgia, and has been on a brief visit to his son Paul, in Forsyth.

Rev. E. W. Warren, of the First Baptist church, went to Thomasville today to officiate at the marriage of Mr. Hugh Willet and Miss Lucy Lester.

The last quarterly conference of the Mulberry street Methodist church for the present year was held this evening in the pastor's office at the parsonage.

Mr. Sam F. Neil and bride, nee Miss Harris, of Fort Valley, passed through the city this morning en route to New Orleans.

Died Among Friends.

WEST POINT, Ga., December 1.—[Special.]—Captain L. R. McMurtrie, of Louisville, Ky., died here yesterday. He was quite old, well cultivated, possessed of fine conversational powers. He died away from home. Although he had been in our midst only since August, all who knew him liked him; so he was amongst friends at the time of his death. He died without means, but a telegram received from a son in Louisville, shows who and what he was.

Death of Mrs. Polhill.

LOUISVILLE, Ga., December 1.—[Special.]—Mrs. V. A. Polhill, wife of Hon. J. H. Polhill, died at her home here today.

COLUMBUS CHRONICLES.

A Verdict Against the Columbus and Rome Railroad—Other News.

COLUMBUS, Ga., December 1.—[Special.]—The Muscogee superior court was engaged today in the trial of the case of Sarah Ferguson, for the use of Isabella Ferguson vs. the Columbus and Rome railroad company, suit for damages. Isabella Ferguson is the daughter of Mrs. Sarah Ferguson, and was maimed for life while playing on the turntable of the Columbus and Rome railroad, in this city, about fifteen months ago. Her father was employed as watchman in the yard of the road, and at the time of the accident had gone to his breakfast, leaving his little son at the yard. The daughter, then about ten years of age, was sent with breakfast for her brother. The two children began to play on the turntable and the little girl's legs were caught in it and terribly lacerated. Suit for ten thousand dollars damages was brought by the mother, and the jury today gave a verdict for five thousand dollars. L. F. Garrard represented the plaintiff, and Peabody, Brannon & Battle the defendant. Counsel for the road will carry the case to the supreme court.

Very little real estate was sold at public outcry today. The old pioneer stores were bought by C. B. Grimes for $4,600. The R. J. Boyd property, containing 531 acres of land, was sold for $2,965.

Maggie Belle, the two-year old daughter of Mr. John D. Smith, of this city, died this morning of congestion of the brain.

The infant daughter of Mr. J. T. Duffell, of this county, died this morning.

Mrs. Lowe, wife of Judge J. M. Lowe, of Buena Vista, died Sunday evening of congestion.

Messrs. J. C. Stevens, Henry Chapman and Andrew Singleton, and their families, of Marion county, passed through this city today en route to Texas.

The Aid, the barge built at the wharf here, was completed today and went down the river on a trial trip this evening.

L'Allegro German club gave an elegant german at the Rankin house tonight.

Captain Charles Blanchard, of this city, has been arrested under a warrant sworn out by Mr. J. A. Gabriel, charging him with cheating and swindling. He waived an examination and gave bond in the sum of $250. The prosecution grew out of a mercantile transaction between the two gentlemen.

The storehouse and contents of Mr. Martin Pollard, a few miles east of this city, was burned on Sunday. There was partial insurance.

The city council will hold its monthly meeting tomorrow night.

The young men's Catholic union meets tomorrow to elect officers.

A BLOODY MURDER.

A Hostile Witness Effectually Put Out of the Way.

WAYNESBORO, Ga., December 1.—[Special.]—Intelligence has just reached the town of a foul and atrocious murder committed near Hancock's landing, on the Savannah river, in this county. William Garvin, colored, was arrested on suspicion as being the perpetrator of a crime and lodged in jail.

The deceased was a negro also, named William Hankinson. Nothing was known about the matter except that Garvin was heard to say that he would put "old man Bill Hankinson where the dogs would not bark at him if he did not quit accusing him of stealing his hogs." Garvin was afraid that Hankinson would testify against him at the present term of Burke superior court, and a few evenings before court convened Bill Hankinson went in the river swamp to feed his hogs as was his usual custom. While he was there blowing his horn for his hogs a gun was heard to fire, and Hankinson was seen no more until his body was found Friday last, pierced with buckshot, lodged against a willow tree in the river, by persons who were exploring for it. A chain was found around the body, and an iron weight attached and the head covered and tied in a bag. When the crime was committed a freshet was in the river and since that time the water has fallen and left the body exposed where it lodged. Garvin is in jail heavily ironed. His manner is exceedingly nervous but he has made no direct confession. There is ample testimony of a circumstantial kind, to convict him and his doom as a murderer is sealed.

FLOATING ON THE WATER.

A Curious Incident Reported From Houston County.

FORT VALLEY, Ga., December 1.—[Special.] On last Friday Mr. Milt Cooper, of Fort Valley, went down to Mr. Taylor Williams's, who lives near Flint river, to take a squirrel hunt. They went in the swamp early and commenced their hunt, rambling through the canebrakes and thickets, once and a while taking in a nice squirrel. They traveled through a large portion of the swamp, killing a great many squirrel. About twelve o'clock they concluded to go to Mr. Taylor Williams's to get dinner. When they got there, Mr. Cooper happened to feel in his vest pocket, and he found that he had lost thirty-five dollars that he had rather carelessly put in his pocket. He thought it gone. After dinner they both put out back to the swamp to look for the lost money. They took their tracks as near as possible, rambling throught the swamp in the same direction, sometimes together, sometimes apart. After they had continued their search for some time and all hope was about abandoned, Mr. Cooper turned off to one side and happened to a large lake, where he had crossed before, and looking down on some brush discovered his lost pile. He called Mr. Williams to come there. "Now," says Mr. Cooper, "you take half this money." Mr. Williams says: "No, it is not mine." "Well," said Mr. Cooper, "you must have some of it." Mr. Williams said: "No, none of it is mine. I did not come back to get anything. I come to help you to find your own, that you had lost."

Mr. Cooper went out of the swamp a prouder man, if not more wealthy, and it is supposed a more careful one.

SHOT THROUGH THE THIGH.

The Desperate Resistance Threatened by a Criminal.

BLAIRSVILLE, Ga., December 1.—[Special.]—A shooting occurred in Ivy Log district, of this county, yesterday. The facts are about as follows: The last grand jury of this county returned a true bill against Scott Laney, charging him with the offense of shooting at another. As soon as the bench warrant was issued Laney went to North Carolina, and remained there until a few days since, and returned to this county and announced that he would kill any officer who tried to arrest him. The warrant was placed in the hands of Allen Neece, L. C. of Ivy Log district. He went to make the arrest, and Laney resisted and Neece shot him, the ball entering the thigh and passing through and lodging in the stomach. The wound is painful, but is not considered dangerous.

Crushed to Death.

SAVANNAH, Ga., December 1.—[Special.]—William Jackson, a colored stevedore, while engaged unloading a car load of lumber at the wharves of the Savannah, Florida and Western railway, carelessly pulled away the standard, precipitating the entire load upon him. He was dug out and it was found that he was crushed beyond recognition, and the body frightfully mangled. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict that his death was caused by accident through his carelessness.

Shot And Killed.

CAMILLA, Ga., December 1.—[Special.]—Late yesterday afternoon Mr. W. L. McElven, who lives near Branchville in this county, shot and killed a negro man, Sterling Price. The negro had made repeated assaults upon him, severely beating him with a stick. Mr. McElven was brought to Camilla last night by his brother, and is here now receiving medical attention. Though badly bruised his injuries are not thought to be serious.

MISSION WORK.

THE WORK OF THE NORTH GEORGIA CONFERENCE.

Rev D. C. Kelly, the Missionary Treasurer, Makes His Annual Report—The Progress of the Work—Reports on Conference Work—The Statistical Report Read, Etc.

NEWNAN, Ga., December 1.—[Special.]—Last night's session of the North Georgia conference opened with W. H. Potter, D. D., in the chair by request of the bishop. Religious services by Rev. R. W. Bigham. Rev. J. D. Hammond was elected as the seventh delegate to the general conference. He joined the conference from Atlanta, as did two other delegates, Dr. Haygood and Rev. W. A. Candler, while Atlanta is still further represented by her presiding elder, H. H. Parks. The clerical alternates are Rev. W. F. Cook, D. D., President I. S. Hopkins, D. D., Rev. C. A. Evans and Rev. A. J. Jarrell.

This being missionary day, Rev. D. C. Kelly, D. D., the missionary treasurer from Nashville, was introduced. He said that in seven years the Methodist church had quadrupled its contributions for missions. Then we had eighty missionaries; now about 300. Then we had twenty-seven converts; now 3,225. We have moved forward until we have a debt of $50,000. This was caused by the failure of the Centenary fund to build the Anglo Chinese college, the board having to build it. Our missionaries are not paid large salaries, the average being only $353. The salaries are used to advance the work of Christ. In Mexico he stayed in a missionary's home, sleeping on a broken iron bed with a knotty mattress. Next morning he found that that was the only bed in the house, and that Sister Norwood had slept on a brick floor to let him have the bed. At breakfast they had hash, beans and baker's bread. She said that they lived poorly in order to educate six Mexican girls who were to take six schools which were waiting, and so the salaries are used.

In the same country, at the home of Brother Grimes, he saw twin girls very healthy, and the cow was their foster mother. The board ordered Brother Grimes not to go in debt, so he paid the other agents their share, and in order to keep the work from stopping sold the cow, the life of the children. They sacrifice all with joy in order to tell the love of Jesus.

The conference decided to collect the missionary collection by February 15th, 1886. The preachers then became personally responsible for one-fourth of the amount in cash by that time.

Rev. W. A. Candler then made an earnest address, and took up the annual collection, amounting to $209.

TODAY'S SESSION.

The conference met at 9 a. m., with Bishop Wilson in the chair. The religious services were conducted by Rev. W. R. Branham. The minutes were read and approved. The report of President R. W. Smith, of LaGrange Female college, was read. The characters of the preachers of the various charges were passed. The reports from the Atlanta charges were particularly fine, showing nearly one thousand additions to the churches there during the past year. Those from Atlanta and Augusta were particularly fine.

The statistical secretaries, Dillard, Cary and Payne, report the following summary for the year just ended. There are 73,846 members, being net increase of 2,898—a good showing.

Local preachers, 431, an increase of 20. 1,652 infants baptized; adults, 3,765. The total increase by application during the year was 6,511, by certificate, 2,890; deaths, 777, and losses from all other causes, 3,717. There are 689 Sunday schools with 4,458 officers and teachers while there are 41,578 pupils.

There are 700 churches with 204,621 sittings worth $770,285. Parsonages are not as many as they should be, numbering only 103, valued at $117,310. Other church property valued at $316,517. This year $51,508 was raised for building and repairing churches. $93,115 was paid to pastors this year, while the presiding elders received $12,958. The bishops received $1,791. The church extension collection amounted to $2,432.

Bishop A. W. Wilson has presided with great grace and firmness. Though feeble he has shown no weakness, and has gained the hearts of all the preachers. Mrs. Wilson accompanied him in his episcopal tours, and is much beloved.

E. E. Rawson is here visiting his daughter, Mrs. J. D. Ray. W. A. Gregg, of Atlanta, J. D. Waterman, of Forsyth, are much beloved by the preachers.

Dr. J. T. DeJarnette, of Eatonton, and J. D. Candler, of Atlanta, are delegates to this conference. Judge T. M. Meriwether, the treasurer of the board of finance, has done a noble work for the superannuated preachers. His report shows that more than $8,000 has been raised for that purpose. This fund ought to be increased fourfold, because the help for the worn out preachers is much too meagre. Few preachers are missed more than the promising, but now sainted J. W. Quillian.

The conference has lost several valuable men, particularly our grand secretary, John W. Heidt, D. D., who has been made regent of the Southwestern University, in Texas. Rev. Cadesman Pope has been transferred to the Kentucky conference. Rev. F. D. Cantrell goes to the same conference. Rev. C. L. Pattillo goes to the Florida conference. Rev. J. P. Howell was located at his own request.

Rev. A. G. Wardlaw, a promising young man, has been transferred from Virginia. Rev. E. W. Wright has been received from Arkansas. Rev. M. W. Winn is here from Alabama. Several others also have come among us.

The preachers have been treated like lords by the noble-hearted people of Newnan. This preacher will want to go back next year.

Rev. H. P. Myers, of Savannah, Ga., the agent of the American Bible and Tract society, is present, and seems to be enthused with his glorious work of superintending the distribution of Bibles throughout Georgia. "This magnificent society is now engaged in sending culporteurs into every house in the United States to see that they are supplied with Bibles. This is their fourth general distribution. Brother Myers says that he will visit Atalnta before long, in the interest of this important work. He has a large field—the whole of Georgia—but his zeal is as great as his heart.

Going to South Carolina.

JEFFERSON, Ga., December 1.—[Special.]—Colonel Coleman Wardlaw, who has been practicing law in our town for some time, will leave shortly for Anderson, South Carolina, much to the regret of his many friends.

Mrs. A. J. Wurm, of Atlanta, who was visiting friends in this place has returned home.

F. H. Niblack one of our legislature members has been quite sick since his return from Atlanta but is now on the improve.

Hog Raising in Georgia.

LEXINGTON, Ga., December 1.—Dr. R. J. Willingham bought two pigs early this year, put them up and fed them well. He killed them last week, both weighing the same, 280 pounds each, net. He realized from them 250 pounds of lard, more than enough to do his family. Would that all our people would do likewise; then we could live at home and not depend on the west for our meats.

The Fence in Jackson County.

JEFFERSON, Ga., December 1.—[Special.]—At an election held in this district, 245th, on Friday last, no fence received a majority of seventy-one. This is three districts in the county that have voted on the fence question and each one has given a good majority for stock laws.

Yale Locks in Dawson.

DAWSON, Ga., December 1.—[Special.]—Our enterprising postmaster, Dr. R. G. Jones, has received the new Yale lock boxes and put them in his office for the convenience of the public.

GEORGIA BREVITIES.

A convict escaped from the county convict camp near Rome, and has not yet been captured.

Mr. B. Moody and Miss Mary Hardin were married in Rome at the residence of the bride's parents.

GEORGIA GOSSIP.

News Condensed from the Columns of Our Exchanges.

Mr. E. A. Teall, editor of the Georgetown Echo, died very suddenly at his office on Saturday. He had been ill several days; no one was with him when he died. His body was found some time after death under the steps of the office.

Dahlonega is agitating the organization of a fire company.

Brunswick will have an election for mayor and alderman on the 12th instant.

Suits have been brought in Glynn superior court, against the Western Union telegraph company for $30,000 for damages in the matter of failure of the company to deliver certain telegrams concerning the illness of Mrs. Charley Moore. Her husband, Mr. Raybon, her brother, and others are interested.

Quitman Free Press: In another column will be found the resolutions passed by the meeting of citizens, of Quitman and Brooks county on Monday last, in regard to the recent burning here. A large crowd of both races was present. Speeches were made by his honor, W. A. Lane, Hon. H. G. Turner, Judge Bennett, W. S. Humphreys, John Tillman, of the whites, and Rev. George Washington, Scott Phelps, Henry Harvey, and Strawder, in behalf of the colored citizens. The burning was condemned in unmeasured terms by the speakers of both races and the resolutions were adopted unanimously by a rising vote. The proposition to donate ten acres of land in the corporate limits of the town for the purpose of a colored school was received with special favor by the colored persons present. And this part of the programme we do not doubt will be carried into effect as soon as the American Missionary association signifies its willingness to accept the offer. We do not think any sensible man, white or black, would entertain for an instant the idea of rebuilding on the old site. The location of the school was the origin of all the trouble, and perhaps was the cause of the burning. An attempt on the part of the association to rebuild there, especially when a better location is offered them, would stir up strife anew. The meeting of Monday was productive of much good. A load was removed from the minds of our colored friends and the whole community feels much relieved. A petition to have the school re-established here on a better basis is being signed by our best citizens.

Cuthbert Liberal: George S. Dasher was one of the first conductors ever employed on the Southwestern road. He first pulled the bell cord in 1853 and has been regularly at his post for nearly thirty-three years—has never been suspended nor discharged, and has not grown rich. He wears no diamonds nor drives fast horses. We have known him for nineteen years, and have yet to see him out of humor. He has to put on glasses now to see how to punch tickets, but aside from this he doesn't seem to be growing old. It is a pleasure to ride with him. He does his duty toward his employers, never forgetting the comfort and pleasure of his passengers. We hope to travel on the Southwestern road in the twentieth century, and hope that he may have charge of our train.

The Jasper County News, one of the neatest of our state exchanges, is published at Monticello by Mrs. A. P. Penn. She employs no hired help, but the entire editorial and mechanical work is done by herself and her children, the oldest of whom is under fourteen years of age. Mrs. Penn deserves unlimited success in her work.

The business of the Burke county school commissioner is well administered. There are in the county twenty-nine white schools, with thirty-one teachers, and thirty-eight colored schools, with forty teachers. The funds appropriated to public schools will be sufficient to pay all contracts for this year.

The Louisville News says. Hon. A. S. Clay barely escaped the warm embrace and kisses of an overjoyed countrywoman on last Wednesday. He had successfully defended her son, charged with theft, and the mother became very affectionate toward Mr. Clay. A young man was indicted before Judge Brown for carrying concealed weapons, which were seen on him at church, where he was expecting a difficulty over a love affair. The judge heard that the young man's rival was to blame, and when he called the offender up to impose a fine, he told him that as he was the successful man in the love affair he would make it only $35. That girl was a help, certain.

Rev. James A. Griffin has accepted the call of the Lumpkin Baptist church, and will preach there two Sundays in each month, as heretofore.

Perry Vinson, the notorious outlaw, is again at large in Dougherty county. If caught, it is proposed to lynch him.

Mr. H. N. Jenkins, solicitor of patents, Washington, D. C., officially reports to THE CONSTITUTION the following complete list of patents granted Georgia inventors for the week ending November 24, 1885: George C. Thompson, J. L. Foster and W. S. Mallard, Darien, car coupling; H. Mozeley, Atlanta, label.

Court Cases in Waynesboro.

WAYNESBORO, Ga., December 1.—[Special.]—Burke superior court has just closed. The first week was devoted to civil business and was held by Judge R. W. Carswell, of the Middle circuit. The second week was consumed in clearing the jail of the criminals. Hon. Samuel Lumpkin, judge of the Northern circuit, presided and conducted the business during the second week with more than ordinary dispatch. Judge Lumpkin came an entire stranger to most of our citizens, but by his prompt, strict and efficient manner and rulings won the highest encomiums from everyone. He will ever be regarded as a most learned and just official.

Judge Carswell was well known by our citizens, having many friends and relatives in Burke, and while here sustained his well known reputation as a learned jurist.

The Cane-Growers Behind.

NASHVILLE, Ga., December 1.—[Special.]—We are in the midst of gentle showers of rain, after a long drouth, and the coldest weather for the season we have experieuced in several years. The snap caught our cane-growers behind time in making up syrup, and the cane was badly frozen Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, and will sour in a few days. All hands are busy.

Terrell Sunday Schools.

DAWSON, Ga., December 1.—[Special.]—An interesting session of the Terrell county Sunday School association was held here. A number of excellent addresses were made during the progress of the convention. Mr. N. W. Dozier was elected president, R. L. Melton, vice-president, and Dr. J. G. Dean, secretary.

Marriage in Fort Valley.

FORT VALLEY, Ga., December 1.—[Special.] Mr. S. T. Neil and Miss Stella C. Harris were united in marriage last evening, at the home of the bride's father. The evening was a delightful one, and a more complete notice of the occasion will be given in the society columns of Sunday's CONSTITUTION.

Both Feet Crushed.

DAWSON, Ga., December 1.—[Special.]—Aleck Shivers, a negro boy about ten years old, in attempting to cross the railroad track here Saturday night fell in front of an engine that was approaching, and had both feet crushed so that amputation was necessary. He is in a very critical condition, but the chances of his recovery are favorable today.

Shooting in Buena Vista.

BUENA VISTA, Ga., December 1.—[Special.] In a difficulty here today between A. B. Jackson and R. H. Stokes, Jackson shot Stokes. It is a flesh wound, painful but not serious. Both parties are of high standing. They are under bond.

What is everybody's business is nobody's business. If you have a headache everybody thinks it his duty to prescribe something which he is sure will cure you. Take our advice, pay no attention to them and use St. Jacob's Oil. It Conquers Pain.

ROMAN ENTHUSIASM.

The Mayor-Elect Carried on the Shoulders of the People.

ROME, Ga., December 1.—[Special.]—Our municipal election passed off without undue excitement, although all the candidates worked hard. The result is as follows: Mayor, Samuel M. Knox; aldermen, J. T. Vandiver, Samuel S. King, John C. Printup, William A. Wright and J. W. Mitchell. Three aldermen elected last year hold over until January 1, 1887. They are William M. Towers, Thomas J. Williamson and H. S. Lansdell. With these municipal officers Rome will continue her onward progress. The new council will be organized on the first Monday in January. There is considerable enthusiasm over the result. Mr. Knox was taken to his home on the shoulders of admiring friends.

Building a New House.

JEFFERSON, Ga., December 1.—[Special.]—Dr. W. A. Watson has finished his new residence, which is a perfect model of beauty, being by far the neatest building in town.

Supreme Court.

OCTOBER TERM, 1885.

ATLANTA, November 30, 1885.

List of Circuits, showing the number of cases remaining undisposed of:

Macon	1	Middle	11
Flint	15	Ocmulgee	13
Coweta	9	Brunswick	14
Rome	27	Eastern	30
Cherokee	15	Northern	14
Augusta	29	Atlanta	41

MACON CIRCUIT.

No. 25. Argument concluded.

No. 26. Wood vs. Wilson Sewing Machine company. Ejectment, from Bibb. John Rutherford, for plaintiff in error. Lanier & Anderson; W. Dessau, for defendant.

Pending argument of Mr. Rutherford the court adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning.

All Respect Paid to Veteran Warriors.

The heroes of the recent unpleasantness are fast passing away. In each section of this fair land, now happily reunited forever, the warriors are cherished and made much of, and a fair example shown in the universal respect paid in all places for the high integrity and strict honesty shown by Gen'ls. G. T. Beauregard, of Louisiana, and Jubal A. Early, of Virginia, in the sole responsibility of the Grand Distribution of the Louisiana State Lottery. The 187th Monthly and the Semi-Annual Drawing will scatter over half a million on Tuesday, December 15th, at New Orleans, La., any one desiring information can receive it on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. Try the experiment of proving your luck.

CLINGMAN'S TOBACCO REMEDIES

THE CLINGMAN TOBACCO OINTMENT

THE MOST EFFECTIVE PREPARATION on the market for Piles. A SURE CURE for Itching Piles. Has never failed to give prompt relief. Will cure Anal Ulcers, Abscess, Fistula, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch, Ringworms, Pimples, Sores and Boils. Price 50 cts.

THE CLINGMAN TOBACCO CAKE

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, Cures all Wounds, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Bone Felons, Ulcers, Sores, Sore Eyes, Sore Throat, Bunions, Corns, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Orchitis, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Milk Leg, Snake and Dog Bites, Stings of Insects, &c. In fact allays all local Irritation and Inflammation from whatever cause. Price 25 cts.

THE CLINGMAN TOBACCO PLASTER

Prepared according to the most scientific principles, of the PUREST SEDATIVE INGREDIENTS, compounded with the purest Tobacco Flour, and is specially recommended for Croup, Weed or Cake of the Breast, and for that class of irritant or inflammatory maladies, Aches and Pains where, from too delicate a state of the system, the patient is unable to bear the stronger application of the Tobacco Cake. For Headache or other Aches and Pains, it is invaluable. Price 15 cts.

Ask your druggist for these remedies, or write to the

CLINGMAN TOBACCO CURE CO.

DURHAM, N. C., U. S. A.

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are selling ROUND TRIP TICKETS TO NEW ORLEANS AT THE

Usual Low Rates.

Good for Ten Days.

On and after Sunday, November 15th instant, the following fast schedule goes into effect on this line: Time—Atlanta to New Orleans

REDUCED TO 15 HOURS

being 5 hours and 30 minutes quicker than any other route.

Leave Atlanta		9.55 p. m.	1.10 p. m.
Arrive Montgomery		2.50 a. m.	6.55 p. m.
"	Mobile	8.45 a. m.	2.25 a. m.
"	New Orleans	1.00 p. m.	7.20 a. m.

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The regular passenger schedule of this line is many hours quicker than the so-called limited or of other routes.

For tickets, sleeping car accommodations and general information, call on or address

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TUTT'S PILLS

TORPID BOWELS, DISORDERED LIVER, and MALARIA.

From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their existence: Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Sick Headache, fullness after eating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Eructation of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, A feeling of having neglected some duty, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, highly colored Urine, CONSTIPATION, and demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the Liver. As a Liver medicine TUTT'S PILLS have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through these three "scavengers of the system," producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. TUTT'S PILLS cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work and are a perfect

ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.

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DISFIGURING

Blotches, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching Tortures and Loathsome Sores, Cured by Cuticura.

HAVING BEEN a sufferer for two years and a half from a disease caused by a bruise on the leg, and having been cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES when all other methods and remedies failed, I deem it my duty to recommend them. I visited Hot Springs to no avail, and tried several doctors without success, and at last our principal druggist, Mr. John P. Finlay, (to whom I shall ever feel grateful), spoke to me about CUTICURA, and I consented to give them a trial, with the result that I am perfectly cured. There is now no sore about me. I think I can show the largest surface where my sufferings sprang from of any one in the state. The CUTICURA REMEDIES are the best blood and skin cures manufactured. I refer to Druggist John P. Finlay and Dr. D. C. Montgomery, both of this place, and to Dr. Smith, of Lake Lee, Mississippi.

ALEXANDER BEACH.

GREENVILLE, Miss.

Mr. Beach used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, at our request, with results as above stated.

A. B. FINLAY, & CO., Druggists.

GREENVILLE, Miss.

TERRIBLE SKIN DISEASE.

I have tried for eleven years to have my wife cured of a terrible skin disease. The CUTICURA REMEDIES (CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally), have done in six weeks what I have tried for eleven years to have done. You shall have the particulars as soon as I can give them to you, and as we are so well known in this part of the country, it will benefit you, and the remedies will cure all who use them.

CHAS. H. WHITE.

MAYSVILLE, KY.

TETTER FINALLY CURED.

Having used your CUTICURA REMEDIES for eighteen months for Tetter, and finally cured it, I am anxious to get it to sell on commission. I can recommend it beyond any remedies I have ever used, for Tetter, Burns, Cuts, etc. In fact, it is the best medicine I have ever tried for anything.

R. S. HORTON.

MYRTLE, MISS

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cents; RESOLVENT, $1 00; SOAP, 25 cents. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send For "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

GRUBS, Pimples, Red Rough, Chapped and Oily Skin, use CUTICURA SOAP.

THE SEWING MACHINE is the cause of Uterine Pains and Weakness. For Aching Sides and Back, Kidney Pains, Sciatica, Chest Pains, Weakness and Inflammation, the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER is infallible. 25c.

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Miscellaneous.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE ONLY $1

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GREAT MEDICAL WORK ON MANHOOD

Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in Man, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from indiscretion or excesses. A book for every man, young, middle aged and old. It contains 125 prescriptions for all accute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable. So found by the Author, whose experience for 23 years is such is probably never before fell to the lot of any physician. 300 pages, bound in beautiful French muslin, embossed covers, full gilt, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work sold in this country for $2.50 or the money will be refunded in every instance. Price only $1.00 by mail, post paid. Illustrative sample 6 cents. Send now. Gold medal awarded the author by the National Medical Association, to the President of which the Hon. P. A. Bissell, and associate officers of the Board the reader is respectfully referred.

The Science of Life should be read by the young for instruction, and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all.—London Lancet.

There is no member of society to whom the Science of Life will not be useful, whether youth, parent, guardian, instructor or clergyman.—Argonaut.

Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4 Bulfinch street, Boston, Mass., who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Chronic and obstinate diseases that have baffled the skill of all other physicians a specialty. Such treated successfulcy, without an instance of failure. Mention this paper. HEAL THYSELF

may4—d1y mon wed fri&wky

Election for Tax Collector.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF ROADS & REVENUES, November 28, 1885.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, IN PURSUANCE of an order of this board, an election for a tax collector of Fulton county, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of W. W. Clayton, late tax collector, will be held at the various election precincts of said county on the 30th day of December, 1885.

The qualified voters at said election will be those appearing on the registration lists made for the recent election under the local option law, held in said county on the 25th day of November, 1885.

L. P. GRANT,
C. W. HUNNICUTT,
ANTHONY MURPHY,
W. P. INMAN,
W. A. MOORE.
Commissioners of Roads and Revenues.

su we su

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

BAKER'S Breakfast Cocoa.

Warranted absolutely pure Cocoa, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE!

J. A. AND J. B. BEALL, EXECUTORS ESTATE Jerre Beall, cotton exchange, New York, offer for sale their city lots, situated on southwest corner Broad and Jackson streets, Albany, Ga., 55x210 feet. Upon these lots there is one three story iron front brick store house, 25x50 feet, with basement same dimensions, fronting on Broad street; also one story brick storehouse, 22x50 feet, fronting on Jackson street. Besides the above described houses there is room on said lots for five more stores fronting on Jackson street, same size as one described; also one 27½x78 feet, feet, fronting on Broad and Jackson streets. This property is located in the best business portion of said city, and but one block from the celebrated artesian well, and rents annually for over $1,000. For terms and price apply to executors or A. C. WESTBROOK, Agent, Albany, Ga.

ct14 d30t wed fri sun.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.

There is no end to the novelties displayed in the jewelry store of MR. A. F. PICKERT. New and pretty designs in clocks, bronzes, silverware, art goods, diamonds, watches, and jewelry of every description, are constantly changing places. There has been quite a demand for these goods, and no wonder!

YOU SEE NO OLD STOCK.

Everything is at rock bottom prices, so that everybody is able to take advantage of this opportunity. new and is sold

Just think! A solid, 14 karat gold hunting case

Ladies' Watch for $15,

and everything else at proportionate low prices. Be sure and call at No. 5 Whitehall st, before making your purchases and see the inducements offered by

A. F. PICKERT, The Jeweler.

THE SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1885.

Hon. James Jackson, Chief Justice—Hons. Samuel Hall and M. H. Blandford, Associate Justices—Reported for the Atlanta Constitution by J. H. Lumpkin.

Gibson vs. Patterson. Non-suit, from Bibb. Bonds. Equity. Alimony. Quia timet. Arrest. Presumptions. Husband and Wife. Duress. Principal and Surety. (Before Judge Simmons.)

[Jackson, C. J., and Hall, J., being disqualified, Judges Hammond and Stewart, of the Atlanta and Flint circuits, presided in their stead.]

Hammond, J.—1. Where a bond was given, reciting that the obligee had filed her libel for divorce and bill quia timet against the obligor, under which he had been arrested, and the condition was for the payments of such amounts as might be ordered by the court from time to time as alimony and counsel fees to complainant, the mere recital that the arrest was made on a bill quia timet was not even prima facie evidence that it was illegal, it appearing that it was made by virtue of the order of the chancellor. The presumption in favor of the proper conduct of courts and judicial officers acting within their legitimate sphere, operates in favor of the legality of that proceeding, and, if not conclusive, would certainly cast upon the defendant the burden of showing that it was illegal. Code, §3753.

(a.) Where a bill was filed in aid of a libel for divorce, and the principal purpose of it was to secure the wife's alimony, with proper allegations and proof, the chancellor would have authority to order the arrest of the defendant, and to require him to give bond and security for his compliance with any order that he might grant in the divorce case then pending for the payment of alimony to his wife. Code §§3236, sub-sec. 7, 3230.

(b.) The bill being lost, the presumption is that its allegations were sufficient to authorize the granting of the order requiring the defendant to give the bond sued on.

2. Temporary alimony is fixed by the judge in his discretion, and upon the passage of the order allowing it, the right to the amount allowed becomes fixed and absolute until revoked or modified by the judge, and may be enforced by writ of fieri facias or by attachment for contempt; and the failing to apply for the remedy to enforce it during the pendency of the suit cannot operate to deprive the plaintiff of the right to sue for it after the final verdict disallowing permanent alimony. The granting of temporary alimony is a question for the court; the finding or refusal of permanent alimony is for the jury. 21 How. (U. S.) 582; 2 Halst., 142 (11 Am. Dec. 541); 1 Black., 360, (12 Am. Dec. 251); 2 Bland, 566, note; Ibid., 565 et seq.

3. It is difficult to see how a bond given under the order of the chancellor and in compliance therewith as a condition of the principal obligor's release, was under duress, so as to be invalid. The plaintiff in a suit on such bond, at least had the right to have the question submitted to the jury, and the onus of establishing the duress was on the defendant.

(a.) The question whether or not the surety on such a bond could avail himself of the defense of duress upon the principal obligor at the time of the execution of the bond, where the duress was known to the surety at the time, is left undetermined. Code §2149: Brandt on Suretyship, 121: 12 Morton (La. An. O. S.,) 378; 6 Robinson (La. An.,) 63; 70 N. C., 459: 6 Robinson La., 60; 26 Barb. 122; 21 Md., 208: 13 Miss., 94; 2 Bailey (S. C.,) 492. Caine's Rep. (N. Y.,) 9, note a; 4 Hunter (N. Y.,) 166; 15 Johns., 256; 24 Ga., 296; Dudley's Rep., 245; 5 Pet., 129; 72 Penn. St., 375; 2 Mass., 487.

Judgment reversed.

Hardeman & Davis; Gustin & Hall, for plaintiff in error.

R. W. Patterson; R. F. Lyon, for defendant.

Physioc vs. Shea, and vice versa. Complaint, from Bibb. Practice in Superior Court. Jury and Jurors. Verdict. Master and Servant. Actions. (Before Judge Simmons.)

Jackson, C. J.—1. The old idea of starving juries to coerce a verdict has passed away, and the judge is empowered to furnish refreshments at the expense of the county. It was, therefore, error for the court to state, in effect, after the jury had been out all night without supper or breakfast, that they would not be allowed their meals except at their own expense. This operated as a threat to starve such as had no money into finding a verdict, and resulted in a speedy finding. Code, § 3947; 37 Ga., 195.

2. A new trial should have been granted also because the verdict was contrary to law and the evidence.

(a.) If a foreman or "boss" in a tailor shop went on a spree, neglected his business and carried other employes with him, his employer might have discharged or reprimanded him, and neither would give him the right to recover against such employer.

(b.) If necessary the pleadings may be amended so as to set out fully the issues between the parties.

Judgment affirmed.

S. R. Jemison, for plaintiff.

Gustin & Hall, for defendant.

Falkner vs. Behr. Complaint, from Bibb. Recoupment. Evidence. Charge of Court. Onus probandi. Witness. (Before Judge Simmons.)

Jackson, C. J.—1. The evidence was sufficient to support the verdict, and it is not contrary to evidence, law or equity.

2. Where the judge charged repeatedly that, to establish a plea of recoupment on the ground of not keeping true accounts, under a suit for wages by a clerk, the evidence necessary was what was satisfactory to the jury, and explained fully the rule as to the preponderance of evidence in civil cases, thus distinguishing it from the evidence necessary to convict of a crime, there was no error in refusing to charge in the language of a request to the effect that the proof necessary to establish the plea was not such as would be required to convict of a crime; but that it would be sufficient if it were established by the rules of testimony in civil cases.

3. The court also charged, in effect, that if the plea of recoupment was made out, and the amount shown exceeded the proved wages of the plaintiff, the defendant could recover such amount, which is the substance of the other request not given.

4. Every affirmative issue in a case must be proved by positive evidence, and not by negative evidence. There was no error in charging that where a defendant set up negligence in keeping accounts or appropriation of money on the part of the plaintiff, by way of recoupment, if the plaintiff did not have sole control and management, but the defendant or other employes had management and control of the goods, there must be positive proof of the negligence or misappropriation—the court immediately proceeding to explain his meaning by stating that the burden of establishing the affirmative plea was the same as that resting on the plaintiff while he held the affirmative position in the case, which was to prove his part of the case to the satisfaction of the jury, and further explaining the rule of preponderance of evidence.

(a.) This case differs from that of Holt vs. the State, 62 Ga., 314, 316.

5. Where a plea of recoupment charged that the plaintiff was an employe of the defendant, and had not kept true accounts and had misappropriated funds, the general character of the plaintiff was in issue, and he had the right to sustain it.

Judgment affirmed.

W. Dessau; Hill & Harris, for plaintiff in error.

Hardeman & Davis; L. N. Whittle, for defendant.

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(a.) If the legislature has conferred upon the municipal authorities power to regulate the running of the trains of a railroad over the

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Election for Tax Collector.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF ROADS & REVENUES, November 28, 1885.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, IN PURSUANCE of an order of this board, an election for a tax collector of Fulton county, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of W. W. Clayton, late tax collector, will be held at the various election precincts of said county on the 30th day of December, 1885.

The qualified voters at said election will be those appearing on the registration lists made for the recent election under the local option law, held in said county on the 25th day of November, 1885.

L. P. GRANT,
C. W. HUNNICUTT,
ANTHONY MURPHY,
W. P. INMAN,
W. A. MOORE,
Commissioners of Roads and Revenues.

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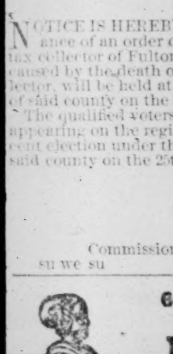

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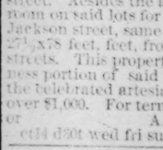

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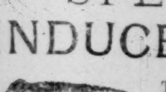

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THE SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1885.

Hon. James Jackson, Chief Justice—Hons. Samuel Hall and M. H. Blandford, Associate Justices—Reported for the Atlanta Constitution by J. H. Lumpkin.

Gilson vs. Patterson. Non-suit, from Bibb. Bonds. Equity. Alimony. Quia timet. Arrest. Presumptions. Husband and Wife. Duress. Principal and Surety. (Before Judge Simmons.)

[Jackson, C. J., and Hall, J., being disqualified, Judges Hammond and Stewart, of the Atlanta and Flint circuits, presided in their stead.]

Hammond, J.—1. Where a bond was given, reciting that the obligee had filed her libel for divorce and bill quia timet against the obligor, under which he had been arrested, and the condition was for the payments of such amounts as might be ordered by the court from time to time as alimony and counsel fees to complainant, the mere recital that the arrest was made on a bill quia timet was not even prima facie evidence that it was illegal, it appearing that it was made by virtue of the order of the chancellor. The presumption in favor of the proper conduct of courts and judicial officers acting within their legitimate sphere, operates in favor of the legality of that proceeding, and, if not conclusive, would certainly cast upon the defendant the burden of showing that it was illegal. Code, §3753.

(a.) Where a bill was filed in aid of a libel for divorce, and the principal purpose of it was to secure the wife's alimony, with proper allegations and proof, the chancellor would have authority to order the arrest of the defendant, and to require him to give bond and security for his compliance with any order that he might grant in the divorce case then pending for the payment of alimony to his wife. Code §§3226, sub-sec. 7, 3230.

(b.) The bill being lost, the presumption is that its allegations were sufficient to authorize the granting of the order requiring the defendant to give the bond sued on.

2. Temporary alimony is fixed by the judge in his discretion, and upon the passage of the order allowing it, the right to the amount allowed becomes fixed and absolute until revoked or modified by the judge, and may be enforced by writ of fieri facias or by attachment for contempt; and the failing to apply for the remedy to enforce it during the pendency of the suit cannot operate to deprive the plaintiff of the right to sue for it after the final verdict disallowing permanent alimony. The granting of temporary alimony is a question for the court; the finding or refusal of permanent alimony is for the jury. 21 How. (U. S.), 582; 2 Halst., 142 (11 Am. Dec. 541); 1 Blackf., 360, (12 Am. Dec. 251); 2 Bland, 566, note; Ibid., 565 et seq.

3. It is difficult to see how a bond given under the order of the chancellor and in compliance therewith as a condition of the principal obligor's release, was under duress, so as to be invalid. The plaintiff in a suit on such bond, at least had the right to have the question submitted to the jury, and the onus of establishing the duress was on the defendant.

(a.) The question whether or not the surety on such a bond could avail himself of the defense of duress upon the principal obligor at the time of the execution of the bond, where the duress was known to the surety at the time, is left undetermined. Code §2149; Brandt on Suretyship, 121; 12 Morton (La. An. O. S.,) 378; 6 Robinson (La. An.,) 63; 70 N. C., 459; 6 Robinson La., 60; 26 Barb. 122; 21 Md., 208; 13 Miss., 94; 2 Bailey (S. C.,) 492. Caine's Rep. (N. Y.,) 9, note a; 4 Hunter (N. Y.,) 166; 15 Johns., 256; 24 Ga., 296; Dudley's Rep., 245; 5 Pet., 129; 72 Penn. St., 375; 2 Mass., 487.

Judgment reversed.

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(a.) If a foreman or "boss" in a tailor shop went on a spree, neglected his business and carried other employes with him, his employer might have discharged or reprimanded him, and neither would give him the right to recover against such employer.

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Falkner vs. Behr. Complaint, from Bibb. Recoupment. Evidence. Charge of Court. Onus probandi. Witness. (Before Judge Simmons.)

Jackson, C. J.—1. The evidence was sufficient to support the verdict, and it is not contrary to evidence, law or equity.

2. Where the judge charged repeatedly that, to establish a plea of recoupment on the ground of not keeping true accounts, under a suit for wages by a clerk, the evidence necessary was what was satisfactory to the jury, and explained fully the rule as to the preponderance of evidence in civil cases, thus distinguishing it from the evidence necessary to convict of a crime, there was no error in refusing to charge in the language of a request to the effect that the proof necessary to establish the plea was not such as would be required to convict of a crime; but that it would be sufficient if it were established by the rules of testimony in civil cases.

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(a.) This case differs from that of Holt vs. the State, 62 Ga., 314, 316.

5. Where a plea of recoupment charged that the plaintiff was an employe of the defendant, and had not kept true accounts and had misappropriated funds, the general character of the plaintiff was in issue, and he had the right to sustain it.

Judgment affirmed.

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Central Railroad vs. Russell. Case, from Bibb. Railroads. Roads and Bridges. Streets and Sidewalks. Presumptions. Municipal Corporations. Verdict. (Before Judge Simmons.)

Jackson, C. J.—1. The law requiring the checking of trains in passing a road crossing, applies to the crossings of streets in a city. Georgia R. R. vs. Carr (last term.)

(a) If the legislature has conferred upon the municipal authorities power to regulate the running of the trains of a railroad over the streets of a city, semble that this would not nullify the general law, but would furnish an additional safeguard to save life and personal property. If the municipal authorities have not acted in the matter, no inference can be drawn of removal of restrictions on the speed of trains.

2. Where a railroad train came round a curve and approached a street crossing at a speed of twenty-five or thirty miles per hour, without checking its speed, running down grade, so as to render it impossible for the engineer to stop, or the owner of a horse and vehicle on the crossing to save them, the presumption of negligence resulting from an injury to the property was not rebutted. Nor did it appear that the owner could have saved the property from the injury.

(a.) The verdict was not excessive. This court will not generally look closely into small matters of amounts of damage, after the jury have passed upon them and the presiding judge has approved their finding.

Judgment affirmed.

Lyon & Gresham, for plaintiff in error.

Gustin & Hall, for defendant.

Smith vs. Wellborn. Claim, from Houston. Fraud. Debtor and Creditor. Title. Notice. Evidence. Parent and Child. Garnishment. Attorney and Client. Claims. Admissions. Charge of Court. (Before Judge Simmons.)

[Hall, J., being disqualified, Judge Hammond, of the Atlanta circuit, presided in his stead.]

Jackson, C. J.—1. The verdict was not contrary to law or evidence. Where a debtor was garnished in a suit against his creditor, and claimed that certain cotton was deposited to meet the debt, and that having been destroyed by fire the loss fell on the creditor, and having collected money for insurance on the cotton and offered to pay the net proceeds in settlement to his creditor, which was refused, thereupon announced that the creditor should recover nothing; and where a very short time before the trial he conveyed all the estate in his hands to his two sons, having previously given a portion of his lands to his wife; and where, judgment having been rendered against him as garnishee, a levy on land having been made, and a claim interposed by one of the sons, on the trial the payment alleged to have been made by the sons was only testified to by themselves, though there were witnesses to the deeds; and where there was great particularity on the part of claimant in making entries on his note held by his father, and anxiety was exhibited in having the deeds recorded; and where there was no change in the tenant in possession of the land, but the rent was collected by the family, the jury might conclude that the conveyance was made to hinder and defeat the creditor and the plaintiff in the garnishment case, and that the son had notice and aided in this purpose. Waite on Fraud. Con., §233, 241, 228; Bump. Fraud Con., 34-37; 2 Kelly 1; 57 Ga., 235; 51 Id., 537; 61 Id., 629; 68 Id., 567.

2. It was right to admit in evidence the record of the garnishment suit, to show its beginning, its duration and its termination, and thus to fix notice upon the claimant.

3. Inasmuch as the fact that the defendant in execution had stripped himself of all his property by conveying it to his two sons in order to keep his creditors from reaching it, went to the gist of the question of fraud in the claim, it was competent to show that the other son had received part of the land from his father, and to show the circumstances attending the transactions of the father with him, as well as with the claimant; and the sayings of the other son to the claimant and in his hearing were admissible to show the res gestae of their trading, as well to throw light upon the scheme of the father as to affect the claimant with notice when his brother informed him about it or talked about it in his hearing.

5. There was no error in allowing counsel for the creditor (the defendant in the common law suit), as well as counsel for the plaintiff, to participate in examining witnesses in the claim case arising under the judgment against the garnishee.

6. The advice of counsel to his client in regard to the steps to take in the case is immaterial, and it was not error to exclude his testimony thereon.

(a.) The remarks alleged to have been made by counsel to the jury as to such advice, and on account of which it was claimed to have been admissible, were not certified by the presiding judge.

7. When the claimant admits the possession of the property to have been in the defendant, and thereby obtains the substantial right to conclude the argument,—especially in a case involving issues of fraud—this is a solemn admission in judicio, and he cannot afterwards disprove it. He may explain, but cannot deny such possession. 68 Ga., 560; Royce & Co. et al. vs. Gazan (present term).

8. Where the court had charged fully the law touching the fraudulent intent of the defendant in conveying away his property, and then proceeded to submit the issue of the existence of notice thereof to the claimant, or of such knowledge as should put him on inquiry and suspicion thereof, it was not error to use the expression, "So you see it is carried down to that." Code §1952, sub sec. 2.

9. If a defendant in execution had, pending litigation, sold his property to prevent those suing him from making their claim out of him, the sale would be void as to him; and if the purchaser, at the time he bought, had reasonable grounds to suspect that such was his object, then the sale would be void also as to such purchased. Code §1952, subsec. 2.

11. The circumstances of this case authorized the court to submit to the jury the issue whether the whole affair was real and honest or a mere sham; and to say to them that "if the claimant did not pay any value for it (the land) or if it was a sham—he paid the money, and the old man paid it back, then it is no trade." There was no error in this, when taken in connection with the context, where the issues of fraud or good faith and of notice were fully submitted.

11. The charge, as a whole, was fair and lucid. If in summing up the evidence, the circumstances showing fraudulent intent in the defendant and knowledge of it in the claimant were more numerous than those showing honesty of purpose in the defendant, and ignorance of any bad intent by the claimant, the fault was not in the charge, but in the facts.

Judgment affirmed.

R. W. Patterson, for plaintiff in error.

Hill & Harris; Duncan & Miller, for defendant.

Fields et al. vs. Carlton et al. Ejectment, from Dougherty. Estates. Ejectment. Remainders. Privity. Administrators and Executors. Husband and Wife. Sales. Attorney and Client. Evidence. Betterments. Equity. Charge of Court. (Before D. A. Vason, Esq., judge pro hac vice.)

Jackson, C. J.—1. A testator by will left his property to his wife for life, with remainder to two of his children. Before his death, he sold two lots, gave a bond for title, and took notes for the purchase money. The wife qualified as executrix. In 1868 she re-married, and in 1873 her second husband took out letters of administration generally, and not cum testamento annexo. Afterwards he bargained with a lawyer to reduce to possession all the lands which the testator claimed, scattered over different portions of the state, and agreed that the lawyer should have one-half of those so recovered. This attorney sent the notes for collection to others in the place where the land lay. By agreement, the lands in dispute were surrendered, and the bond for title and notes cancelled. The purchaser testified that this was an absolute cancellation; the attorneys testified that it was on condition that the land was to be sold by the administrator, the notes were to be paid, and if anything remained it was to be returned to him; and if the proceeds were not sufficient to pay the notes, credit was to be given thereon. The land was sold, and the attorney purchased it. He conveyed one half to the person acting as administrator, and ascertaining that the marriage took place after 1866, caused him to make a deed to his wife. This occurred in 1873 and 1874, and in 1877, the attorney, the person acting as administrator and his wife conveyed to a purchaser, who went into possession and erected valuable improvements. The remaindermen brought ejectment against him:

Held, that at the time of his death the testator had the right to force the collection of the notes of the purchaser from him, by suing, filing a deed and levying, or to bring ejectment against him. The purchaser could file an equitable plea and cause a sale, or pay the debt and retain the land, and this right passed to the legatees under his will.

(a.) There was privity between the attorney and the purchaser from the testator.

(b.) The letters of administration granted to the acting administrator were void; but upon the marriage of the executrix, her letters abated, and her husband had power by statute to proceed with the administration under the will until an administrator with the will annexed was regularly appointed, and to act as executor. Therefore the attorney acquired for the estate the right to sell the land and divide the proceeds as agreed on.

(c.) The purchaser from the testator could have himself sold the land to the lawyer, and the fact that the sale was made by the acting administrator at public sale was in effect the same, though the sale was void as an administrator's sale. And while the attorney and the purchaser under him obtained no legal title, they did acquire what amounts to a perfect equity to one-half of the land, as against the remaindermen.

(d.) As to the other half the attorney acquired no title, legal or equitable; and having paid nothing for it, and conveyed it, through the acting administrator, to his wife, the life tenant, a deed from her and her husband to a purchaser only conveyed her life estate, and was not good as to the fee.

(e.) A recovery by the remainder men of all the land was wrong; and it was error to exclude from the consideration of the jury the evidence of the attorneys as to the settlement.

(f.) A new trial should also have been granted on account of the discovery of a memorandum in writing of the settlement made as to the land.

(g.) The purchaser has no equitable right to set off the improvements made by him on the half of the estate which was not his in equity, beyond the setting off of their value against mense profits.

(h.) The cases of McGhee vs. Guthrie & Co., 51 Ga., 83, and Dean, ex'r. vs. Feely et al., 69 Ga., 804, considered and distinguished from this.

2. When the court was requested to put his charge in writing, he should have put all of it in writing, and not have stated the issues orally to the jury. Nor was this cured by cautioning the jury not to regard what the judge said orally, if it conflicted with what he read to them.

Judgment reversed.

D. H. Pope; R. F. Lyon, for plaintiffs in error.

Smith & Jones; C. B. Wooten, for defendants.

Lord vs. Cannon. Breach of warranty, from Bibb. Jurisdiction. United States Courts. Bankruptcy. Ejectment. Warranty. Judgments. Res adjudicata. Comity. (Before Judge Simmons.)

Hall, J.—1. An action of ejectment between citizens of the same state set out the following facts as giving jurisdiction to the circuit court of the United States, in which it was brought, viz: The plaintiff had been adjudged a bankrupt; the land in controversy had been set apart to him as an exemption; and he had been finally discharged. Shortly before his adjudication in bankruptcy, a fi. fa. from the circuit court had been levied by the United States marshal, and he proceeded to sell in spite of the bankruptcy, and the purchaser afterwards conveyed the land, with a warranty of title, to another:

Held, that the suit was one arising under the constitution and laws of the United States and the circuit court had jurisdiction thereof. Const. U. S. Art 3, Sec 2; Supp. Rev. Stats. U. S., p. 173; Const. Art. 1, Sec. 8; Rev. Stats. §711; Stats. at Large, vol. 18, 178 (Act June 22, 1884); 17 Ga., 71, 76, 77 and cits., U. S. III, R., 538; 6 Wheat., 378.

(a.) The action of ejectment having been brought against the warrantee under the purchaser at the marshal's sale, and the warrantor having been notified of the suit and conducted the defence of it by attorneys, this was in effect a vouching of the warrantor, and he was bound by the judgment rendered, in a subsequent suit on the warranty. 59 Ga., 124, 126.

(b.) The cases in 99 U. S., 547 and 5 Sawyer, 39, differ from the present case.

2. The evidence to sustain the plaintiff's case for a breach of covenant or warranty of title was ample, and the judgment awarding a non-suit was error.

3. It is the duty of courts to end and not to protract litigation. A request to give such direction to this case as will enable the defendant to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States must be denied. Comity to another court forbids it.

Judgment reversed.

J. W. Lindsay; Hardeman & Davis, for plaintiff in error.

Dessau & Bartlett, for defendant.

Central Railroad vs. Freeman. Case, from Bibb. Damages. Negligence. Charge of Court. Words and Phrases. Diligence. Presumptions. Practice in Supreme Court. Verdict. (Before Judge Hutchins.)

Hall J.—1. The court committed no error in stating the issues to the jury, when he informed them that the plaintiff claimed that the injuries received disabled him from performing his ordinary labor.

2. There was no error in charging to the effect that the burden was on the plaintiff to sustain his allegations as to the injury sustained by him; that, to entitle him to recover, he must produce evidence sufficient to satisfy the jury that he has sustained an injury, and that such injury was the direct and proximate consequence of the defendant's negligence; for to constitute an actionable tort there must be damage to the plaintiff and negligence by the defendant causing the injury. Especially is this true, when the question of negligence was fully and fairly submitted to the jury, and they were instructed that they only could find the fact.

3. The charge excepted to in the third ground of the motion for new trial was not error, and did not express any opinion on the facts, when taken in connection with its context. In stating the issues, to say that a party "brings evidence to show," etc., is not to express an opinion as to what has been proved.

4. There was no error, after charging that a railroad, as a common carrier, was bound to use extraordinary diligence to transport passengers safely, and to protect them from injury, in adding that where a casualty occurred, it would authorize an inference that it was occasioned by defendant's negligence, and from it the jury might presume negligence. Code, §§2067, 3033; 5 Adol. and Ellis. N. S., 747 (48 E. C. L. R.); 5 Exch. R., 787.

5. The court did not go outside the case made by the pleadings in charging that it was the duty of the defendant to provide a safe track, comfortable cars, sufficient couplings, coupling pins, etc.; there was nothing in this to mislead the jury or divert their attention from the real issues in the case.

6. There is nothing objectionable in the charge excepted to in the sixth ground of the motion for a new trial; it is as favorable to the defendant as it could with legal propriety have been, and pointed out clearly the care and diligence that would excuse the defendant for the use of defective machinery in the running and use of its road and cars.

7. There is nothing in the seventh ground of the motion. It does not appear how the court failed to confine the jury in their finding to the special matters of negligence set out and relied on by the plaintiff in his pleadings.

(a). Vague and general exceptions make no issue of law that can be passed upon by this court. They specify no decision complained of, and set forth neither plainly nor otherwise any error whatever.

8, 9. The courts go very far to sustain verdicts and to avoid setting them aside. They must cover the issues made by the pleadings, but before they will be set aside for a failure in this respect, the deficiency must be made apparent. They are to have a reasonable intendment and to receive such a construction as will prevent their being avoided except from necessity; and to obviate this they may be so amended as to make them conform to the pleadings; and where partly illegal that may be written off. The verdict in this case covers the issues. Code §§3559, 3561; 69 Ga., 689; 70 Id., 168, 417.

(a.) Where there are several pleas filed, a verdict for the defendant must show on which of the pleas it is rendered; but where the jury found for the plaintiff, it was, in effect, a finding against all of the pleas. 60 Ga., 121.

10. The declaration in this case alleged both general damages and also special damages, consisting of charges for attendance of physicians, medicines, etc. The defendant had paid certain charges of this character, and a receipt of an itemized bill was taken. It was in dispute whether or not this was a complete settlement of all such claims or only those to the date of the receipt. The charge fully submitted the facts; and there was no authority for finding separately on such questions. Code §§3562, 3559.

11. Although this court, if it occupied the place of a jury, might not have found the verdict which was found, yet it was not so excessive as to show plainly that the jury were influenced by bias to the plaintiff or prejudice against the defendant, or that they misapprehended the case; and their finding having been approved by the presiding judge, this court will not interfere; especially after a second verdict for the plaintiff.

Judgment affirmed.

Blandford, J., concurred.

Jackson, C. J., concurred specially as to the last headnote.

Jemison vs. Southwestern Railroad. Case, from Bibb. Railroads. Dogs. Property. (Before Judge Simmons.)

Hall, J.—1. A dog is not property except in a qualified sense, either at common law or under the statutes of this state. The owner may maintain an action of trespass vi et armis for the wanton and malicious killing of his dog, but he cannot maintain case for its unintentional, though negligent, destruction; and where a dog was killed by a railroad train, the presumption did not arise against the company, as in cases of injury to persons or property. Code, §§4402, 5181, 5206, 3042, 3023; 10 Rich. L. R., 52.

2. The facts in this case showed that no exercise of care on the part of the employes of the railroad would have averted the death of dog, and a non-suit was proper.

Judgment affirmed.

S. H. Jemison, in propria persona, for plaintiff in error.

Lyon & Gresham for defendant.

Licette vs. State. Receiving stolen goods, from Bibb. Criminal Law. Indictment. Venue. (Before Judge Simmons.)

Hall, J.—1. The evidence in this case warranted a conviction of receiving stolen goods knowing them to be stolen.

2. The indictment is sufficiently technical and correct. It states the offense substantially in the very terms and language of the Code, or at least so plainly that its nature may be easily understood by the jury. Code § 4628.

3. The receiver of stolen goods, knowing them to have been stolen or feloniously taken, is an accessory after the fact, and the principal should be prosecuted and convicted before the trial and conviction of the receiver; but where the indictment charged that the principal was unknown to the grand jury, so that he might be taken and prosecuted to conviction, the receiver could be prosecuted and convicted alone. Code, §§ 4488, 4489; 4 Ga., 465, 473.

4. A felonious taking, as well as theft, was distinctly charged in this indictment against the principal as well as against the receiver. Had it not been so charged in terms, this would not have rendered the indictment insufficient. If the principal took the goods with felonious intent and was guilty of felony, and would have suffered the punishment of a felon upon conviction, the party who received the goods, knowing them to have been stolen, whether he is apprised of the intent and circumstances with which they were originally taken or not, is liable to the same punishment as the original thief; and this guilty knowledge may in most cases be inferred from facts and circumstances in proof.

5. A charge in the indictment that the principal broke open and stole from a railroad car makes a felony.

(a.) It was not material to charge that the breaking and stealing occurred in the county of the trial, if it were charged that the knowingly receiving was done there. 4 Ga., 469; 45 Id., 573; 42 Id., 221.

Judgment affirmed.

Lyon & Gresham, for plaintiff in error.

J. L. Hardeman, solicitor general, for the state.

The following judgments also were rendered. Headnotes will apear tomorrow:

MACON CIRCUIT.

No. 2. Singer Manufacturing Co. vs. Lancaster, et al. Affirmed.

No. 7. Georgia Railroad and Banking Co. vs. Cubbedge, Hazlehurst & Co. Affirmed.

No. 11. Allen vs. Napier et al., executors. Affirmed.

No. 14. O'Bannon vs. State. Affirmed.

No. 18. Conner vs. Grannis. Affirmed.

No. 20. Harvey, trustee, vs. Cubbedge et al., for use. Affirmed.

No. 24. Davis & Hatcher vs. Central Railroad. Affirmed.

The Increase of Insanity.

In this country is over SIX FOLD each decade. This fearful increase is alarming to every one who holds the well being of his fellow man at heart. This could all be prevented if the youth of this generation were properly educated. The required knowledge is explicitly and concisely conveyed in Dr. William Humboldt Parker's best medical work the "Science of Life," just revised and enlarged. It is advertised in another column.

The tide in the affairs of men, which when taken at its flood, leads on to fortune, is, no doubt, the "tied" to a rich girl.

Wild Cherry and Tar.

Everybody knows the virtues of Wild Cherry and Tar as a relief and cure for any affections of the throat and lungs, combined with these two ingredients are a few simple healing remedies in the composition of Dr. Bosanko's cough and lung syrup, making it just the article you should always have in the house; for coughs, colds, croup and bronchitis. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by Sharp Bros., C. O. Tyner and Goldsmith & Co.

All men, says the declaration of independence, are created free and equal. Yes, but then some of them get married.

An Extended Popularity. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES have been before the public many years. For relieving Coughs and Throat trouble they are superior to all other articles. Sold only in boxes.

There is no stated Thanksgiving day in Europe; but they seem to be concocting schemes to gobble Turkey all the same.

ATLANTA, Ga., November 27th, 1885.

For rent or lease from December 1st, three floors over our store with forty-five rooms, well adapted for a first-class boarding house in centre of city, only fifty yards from passenger depot. Apply to

7p P. & G. T. DODD.

"Has he any expensive habits?" "He has one—rather expensive one I know of." "What is it?" "Eating."

Business is steadily getting better, but there are six weary months coming for the husbands whose wives have naturally cold feet.

Cure for Piles.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times symptoms of indigestion are present, flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, after getting warm, is a common attendant. Blind, bleeding and itching piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's pile remedy, which acts directly upon the parts effected, absorbing the tumors, allaying the intense itching and effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Address the Dr. Bosanko Medicine Co., Piqua O. Sold by Sharp Bros., C. O. Tyner and Goldsmith & Co.

A blacksmith's bellows which will blow itself has been invented, and the ward politician can step down and out.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

Unanimous Approval of Medical Staff.

Dr. T. G. COMSTOCK, physician at Good Samaritan Hospital, St. Louis, Mo., says: "For years we have used it in this hospital, in dyspepsia and nervous diseases, and as a drink during the decline and in the convalescence of lingering fevers. It has the unanimous approval of our medical staff."

STILL MORE POISONING.

WILL THE BLAME BE FASTENED ON THE DRUGGISTS OR THE MANUFACTURERS?

SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION.

[FROM THE PHILADELPHIA RECORD.]

The carelessness with which poisons are handled has been unfavorably commented on by the press, and practical suggestions are made as to methods by which to avoid such accidents in the future. But people are liable also to another danger, which is more widespread in its effects than would be the carelessness or thoughtlessness of a drug clerk. There are twenty thousand druggists in the United States, and nearly all of them are licensed to sell liquor, in fact it may be assumed that at least one sixth of all the whisky consumed in the United States is sold by druggists. Large quantities of it are used as one of the ingredients in physicians' prescriptions, and while it may be true, as is sometimes claimed, that there are doctors who do not prescribe alcoholic liquors in cases of sickness, they are the exception—not the rule. All medical men who are not prejudiced know the value of good liquor in a sickroom, and order it freely in many cases, such as feeble digestion of old people, cholera infantum, cholera morbus, acute dyspepsia, consumption, hemorrhages and other lung troubles, and to counteract the depression caused by pneumonia, fever, and in fact all inflammatory diseases. But whisky is not always put up with a prescription; it is sometimes ordered to be taken separately, and in that case there is nothing more natural than that the druggist who furnishes the medicine should also be called upon to supply the liquor. Women, from the peculiar character of their organism, often need a stimulant, and, of course, it is obtained at the drug store; in fact it may be said that alcohol, in some shape or other, plays as important a part in medical treatment, as any drug in the modern pharmacopœia.

Now, it is somewhat strange that while medical men are constantly insisting on the necessity of purity in drugs, if they are to have the desired effect on those to whom they are administered, they are positively silent as to the character of the whisky which their patients secure at drug stores. It is admitted, even by members of the trade themselves, that as a rule the druggist handles the lowest, poorest and cheapest whiskies that are manufactured, liable as they are to be imposed on like other people.

In a recent conversation with a wholesale liquor dealer, the writer learned several facts which induced him to visit a number of drug stores and purchase a small quantity of whisky sold there; about a dozen samples were obtained, all of which were carefully subjected to analysis, and the result obtained was certainly startling: vitriol, logwood, cresote and catechu were found freely, while the coloring matter was equally as poisonous as that which is used in deceiving people with so-called green tea. It would not be difficult even for the nonprofessional mind to form an idea as to the effects of such whisky upon the system. Administered to sick people with their constitutions already enfeebled by disease, or taken by nervous, delicate and over-worked women, the evil done must be terrible. Medical men are not true to the obligations which the almost sacred character of their profession entails upon them, so long as they even indirectly countenance such a state of things, and they ought to join together in seeing that their druggist's whisky is as free from impurities as his calomel or his quinine. But says some objector, the best and safest way would be for physicians never to prescribe whisky. Would this prevent the patient from using it when his system craves for it. Decidedly not. Besides, alcohol in spite of all that may be said to the contrary is admitted by eminent physiologists to be an article of food, and necessary to the system, even when perfect health is enjoyed.

There are many people who occasionally feel the need of a tonic, but from some cause or other are opposed to taking whisky; such people generally compromise on some one of the numerous bitters with which the market is flooded, laying the flattering unction to their souls that they are using something surely vegetable, composed in fact of samples from the laboratory of nature. There is no exaggeration in saying that as a rule these nauseous compounds consist chiefly of the vilest and cheapest whisky, carefully disguised by some flavor, but destructive to the system. Any exhilaration that may be felt after taking these decoctions is simply due to the presence of the alcohol, and not to any tonic, and when the effects wear off the liver is even more sluggish, the workings of the heart more irregular, and the receptive qualities of the stomach feebler than ever.

For many years the experiments of the scientists, chemists and druggists had failed to eliminate from alcohol the fusel oil poison, and it was not until the Duffy's pure malt whisky was produced that a perfectly pure distillation for medicinal purposes was obtained, and which is now adopted by physicians everywhere in their practice, and dispensed by druggists on their prescriptions. There now remains no excuse for druggists handling and selling a poor and vicious article, as they will have in Duffy's the purest and best, upon which the health and welfare of the community so much depend.

An exchange says that a folded newspaper placed under the coat in the small of the back is an excellent substitute for an overcoat. Now is the time to subscribe.

A Druggist's Story.

Mr. Isaac C. Chapman, Druggist, Newburg, N. Y., writes us: "I have for the past ten years sold several gross of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I can say of it what I cannot say of any other medicine. I have never heard a customer speak of it but to praise its virtues in the highest manner. I have recommended it in a great many cases of Whooping Cough, with the happiest effects. I have used it in my own family for many years; in fact, always have a bottle in the medicine closet ready for use."

Josh Billings wrote: "I have known a man who was so pious that when he went fishing on Sunday he always prayed to the Lord for good luck."

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain and cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

MOST PERFECT MADE

Purest and strongest Natural Fruit Flavors Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Almond, Rose, etc., flavor as delicately and naturally as the fruit.

China and Crockery.

CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE, LAMPS, vases, dinner, tea and toilet sets, etc. The greatest bargains yet offered can now be found at the Cheap cash china store, No. 35 Whitehall. Entire stock positively to be closed out by Christmas. H. H. Jones, manager. 2t

For Sale--Books, Stationery, etc.

DO YOU WANT A NICE RECEIPT OR DRAFT book? We send a book containing one hundred receipts or drafts, post paid, upon receipt of thirty-five cents. Address The Constitution. d & w tf

A VALUABLE POSSESSION FOR EVERY MAN engaged in business is one of The Constitution's ironclad note books. The notes waive all homestead rights and exemptions and the garnishment of wages. We send a book of 100 notes upon receipt of 60 cents, or 50 notes for 35 cents. Address The Constitution. d&w

A BOOK OF 100 IRONCLAD WAIVER NOTES with mortgage clause; costs sixty cents, and is a good investment for the business man. We will send the book, post paid, upon receipt of sixty cents. Address The Constitution. tf

Money to Loan.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO NEGOTIATE LOANS on choice security in Atlanta, on gilt edge and farm property in Fulton or DeKalb counties, in sums of three hundred to five thousand dollars. L. B. Nelson, Room 12, Gate City Bank.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY OR FARM property at reasonable rates; no unnecessary delays; Alfred Gregory & Co., 24½ Peachtree st. tf

For Rent--Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY. THE Coal Creek Mining company desire to rent their yard on Foundry street, Atlanta, to some enterprising party, who will have exclusive sale of the celebrated Black Diamond Coal in Atlanta. To the right man with small capital, inducements will be offered. For information, address Coal Creek Mining Co., Knoxville, Tenn., or Alvin B. Clark, Atlanta, Ga. Coal Creek Mining Co.

Help Wanted---Male.

WANTED—INSTALMENT BOOK CANVASSERS good salary or commission. Apply, 15 North Pryor street. tf

WANTED—A TRUSTWORTHY YOUNG MAN to travel with the advertiser in large cities; small cash capital required; good pay. Address, General Agent, this office.

Help Wanted---Female.

WANTED—TWO CHAMBERMAIDS. APPLY 170 S. Pryor street. 3t

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS HORSE SHOER, TO commence January 15. Good wages guaranteed. Address Wesley Muenther, Athens, Ga.

WANTED, COOK—GOOD WAGES, STEADY EMployment. Must come well recommended. B. H. Broomhead, West End.

WANTED—LADY TEACHER, OF EXPERIENCE, for vocal and instrumental music in Georgia Methodist Female College, Covington, Ga. Term begins January 4. State salary required. Forward applications with testimonials to the president, Homer Wright, Covington, Ga. w fr su

Situations Wanted--Male.

WANTED—THE MANAGER OF THE ADVERtising department of a large and successful patent medicine establishment, who has had twelve years experience in the above as well as in the advertising agency and similar business, will be open for an engagement up to the 15th of December. First class references. Address "Manager," care P. O. box 98, Atlanta, Ga. 1wk

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF EXperience in general business matters, a position with some good Atlanta house. Willing to do any kind of work, and can furnish best references. Address W. H. Siddell, No. 108 Marietta street.

Wanted--Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TO BUY 200 SHARES JAMES'S bank stock. L. Snider, 16¼ Whitehall. tf

WANTED—1000 FAMILIES TO CALL FOR trial packages Bacot's Best Liver pills, at Mitchell drug store of L. H. Bradfield or Magnus' & Higtower.

WANTED—BUSINESS MEN TO SEND SIXTY cents to The Constitution for a book of 100 ironclad mortgage notes, waiving homestead and the garnishment of wages. tf

Business Chances.

BRUNSWICK, GEORGIA—A STORE (TWO STOries,) 40x90 feet, now occupied by S. Meyer & Glauber, wholesale grocers and liquor dealers; possession given January 1; cars can be loaded and unloaded from the front door without drayage; can be leased from one to ten years; address, Judge D. J. Dillon, Brunswick, Ga, or apply to John R. Dillon, Burglar Alarm Company.

FOR SALE—A ALL-YEAR-ROUND HOTEL AND saloon; only 100 feet from depot; six daily trains; good location, corner; possession given now or January 1, 1886; apply with stamps to William Richter, Cullman, Ala. 2t

COTTON MILLS FOR SALE—THE TWO MILLS of the Petersburg Cotton Mills, with all their machinery, tenement houses, etc., will be sold at public auction on December 15th and 16th next, at Petersburg, Va. For catalogue and particulars apply to Alexander Hamilton, trustee and commissioner, Petersburg, Va. nov 28 d 2 w

For Sale--Real Estate.

FARM FOR SALE.—I HAVE A SIXTY-FIVE acre farm in 1½ miles of the city of Atlanta, with a large young orchard of choice apples of four different varieties of bearing trees, having borne several thousand bushels this year. Some of them ripening as early as May, while the last does not ripen until November, thus giving a continuous supply from May till December. As prohibition has carried the election in Fulton county, and will be sure to carry the remainder of the state; and as the law does not prohibit the manufacture and sale of cider and wine, and as you can make fine wine out of cider, it will be a very profitable business to manufacture and sell the same, and an enterprising man can take this orchard and make money enough out of one crop to pay for it. He can make a fortune out of the products in a very few years. The place has a five-room cottage, and outbuildings, cow shed, etc. It has a living spring branch running through it of pure, good water. It lies between two public roads in full view of the city and west of the city. There is also a macadamized road that runs within 250 yards of it. There will be a street car line run by the side of or through it or within 250 yards of it inside of 12 months to West View cemetery. I have raised red Weathersfield onions on it from the seed sown in March that weighed 1¾ pounds. I will give you a bargain in the place if you will call soon. Call at room No. 9 61½ Whitehall street, at 9, 1 or 3 o'clock any day. J. S. Willson, Agent. sun,wed

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS WANTED — ADDRESS ELECTRIC Lamp & Stove Co., St. Louis, Mo., for circulars, cuts and terms of the 56 candle power Marsh Electric Lamp. su we

Boarders Wanted.

TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS WITH board at reasonable rates, No. 89 E. Mitchell st. we th

BOARDERS WANTED—A LARGE SUNNY ROOM, handsomely furnished, with first-class board at 1 Houston st. Terms reasonable. su thu 3w

For Sale--Horses, Carriages, Etc

FOR SALE—A GOOD, GENTLE HORSE AND CARriage will be forced upon the market. A bargain at Miller & Brady's stable. nov 15—d tf su wed

Auction Sales.

MERCER'S RESTAURANT WILL BE SOLD TOday by the administrator, commencing at 10 o'clock a.m. This is the best established restaurant and the best furnished of any in the state, and presents a fine chance to any party to make money by purchasing same; a long lease at low rent can be secured. John Stephens, Administrator.

For Rent--Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT—FROM JANUARY 1ST, 1886, A FINE dwelling, containing 14 rooms, with all the modern improvements, and servants rooms, on one of the most fashionable streets in the city, 4 blocks of the Markham house, on the street car line. Address H., Constitution office.

FOR RENT—28 ROOM HOTEL, MOSTLY FURnished. John H. James. 3t

FOR RENT—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT 61 S. Broad St., large, commodious and cheap. John S. Broomhead, 61½ S. Broad street.

FOR RENT—NICE, 5 ROOM COTTAGE, 74 COLlins street, near Wheat street. Apply to G. M. Downs, 66 Decatur street. weds and sundays, tf

FOR RENT—THE ELEGANT OFFICE, 17½ Peachtree street, recently occupied by F. R. Walker, Esq. Apply to Haygood & Martin.

For Sale--Miscellaneous.

FOR THIRTY DAYS WE WILL OFFER AT REtail a large stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, Accordeons and Notions for Holiday Presents at wholesale prices. S. MAIER & CO., wholesale jewelers, 8½ Marietta st. sun&wed1m

Lost.

STRAYED—FROM HIS KENNEL, A SETTER dog, answering to the name of Jack. Color liver and white, with leather collar. A liberal reward will be paid for his return to 325 Collins street, or to G. S. Brown, 2 and 4 South Pryor st.

LOST—ON MONDAY, ON CAPITOL AVENUE OR Fair street, a lady's jet pin, set with pearls. Liberal reward for its return to 101 Capitol avenue.

LOST—ON CORNER OF FOUNDRY AND ELLIS street, $25 wrapped up in a handkerchief. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at Mrs. H. C. McCarty, or Constitution office.

THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK, AND IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS IN THE CITY, OR MAILED, POSTAGE FREE, AT $1 PER MONTH, $2.50 FOR THREE MONTHS, OR $10 A YEAR.

THE CONSTITUTION IS FOR SALE ON ALL TRAINS LEADING OUT OF ATLANTA, AND AT NEWS STANDS IN THE PRINCIPAL SOUTHERN CITIES.

ADVERTISING RATES DEPEND ON LOCATION IN THE PAPER, AND WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

CORRESPONDENCE CONTAINING IMPORTANT NEWS, SOLICITED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS, AND MAKE ALL DRAFTS OR CHECKS PAYABLE TO

THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, DECEMBER 2, 1885.

Indications for the South Atlantic States, taken at 1 o'clock a. m.: Generally fair weather, preceded in extreme northern portions by local rains, winds generally from north to west, slightly colder. East Gulf States: Fair weather, north to west winds occasionally variable, slightly warmer, except in the east portion of the East Gulf States, stationary temperature.

MR. S. M. INMAN urges prohibitionists to vote for the citizens' ticket. Isn't he a safe adviser?

RECORDER ANDERSON tells prohibitionists that he is earnestly for the citizens' ticket. Mr. Anderson was leading manager of the prohibition campaign.

COLONEL TOM WESTMORELAND, the chairman of the prohibition committee, is strong for the citizens' ticket, and says: "I shall vote it without leaving off a man!"

MR. J. W. HARLE, Captain English, Mr. Z. A. Rice, Mr. B. H. Hill and other leading prohibitionists say: "Vote the citizens' ticket." Can't prohibitionists follow these gentlemen?

MR. A. D. ADAIR, the chairman of the finance committee of the prohibitionists, says: "The citizens' ticket is the best we can do. I shall support it." Cannot prohibitionists trust this?

THE funeral of the late Vice President Hendricks yesterday was an imposing affair. The thousands who gathered to witness the rites testify to the esteem in which the dead statesman was held at home.

THE conservatives are still leading the liberals in the English elections. Within the next two days the elections will be practically over, when the result so far as majorities are concerned, will be known.

The Duty of Today.

In spite of the advice, and against the earnest remonstrance of the leaders of the prohibition movement, a few prohibitionists have put out opposition to the regularly nominated citizens' ticket.

When we say the leaders of the prohibition movement we mean what we say. Mr. Inman, Captain English, Recorder Anderson, Mr. Harle, Mr. B. H. Hill, Mr. Z. A. Rice, Mr. Hendrix, Colonel Westmoreland, Captain Roberts, and others are squarely on record in favor of the citizens' ticket and earnestly opposed to running any ticket against it.

These men were safe and powerful leaders for prohibition when the fight was up. They evaded no responsibility and shirked no duty. They see now that the cause is endangered by a passionate and ill-advised attempt to bring it into politics. And they protest earnestly, though in vain, against it. It is the history of all prohibition movements that they are wrecked by extremist who drag them into politics. It has been the strength of the Georgia movement that it has been kept out of politics.

It is the duty of every good citizen to vote today for the citizens' ticket. By the overwhelming election of that ticket, alone can the threatened perpetuation of factional strife in Atlanta be avoided. Nothing will be so fatal to Atlanta as the continuance of the strife of the past month, and nothing can be so fatal to the cause of prohibition which is on trial in Atlanta, and which will be measured by Atlanta's prosperity in the next two years. Every prohibitionist with whom our reporters talked, with one exception, realized this fact, and put themselves on record against the attempt to carry the issue into today's election.

It is said that a bogus citizens' ticket has been put out, headed "The Citizens' Ticket." Be careful that you are not deceived by this ticket. Vote the "Citizens' Ticket," see that it is headed by "Charles A. Collier" for alderman and has on it the names of the men who were nominated by the citizens' meeting. It will be a blow to Atlanta's prosperity if any of this ticket is beaten. It will be a worse blow to prohibition. Vote for the solid citizens' ticket!

The Legitimate Drama.

New Orleans, it seems, is no better off in respect of theatrical entertainments than Atlanta, albeit it offers a much larger field, and the Times-Democrat is making complaints similar to those recently made in THE CONSTITUTION. As a matter of fact, the same strolling companies, with their animated sticks and their ridiculous extravaganzas, that pause to take breath in Atlanta, also appear in New Orleans, so that the crescent city, with its large amusement loving population and its various theaters, has practically no advantage over Atlanta, so far as the drama is concerned.

But New Orleans proposes to put in operation a remedy for the present condition of things, and though it is spoken of as an experiment, it is not by any means an experiment in New Orleans. Manager Bidwell, of the St. Charles theater, has gathered together a stock company, for the purpose of affording the people of that city a taste of legitimate drama. Mr. Bidwell's company has already appeared on the boards of his theater, and it was greeted by one of the largest audiences of the season, the leading members being received with demonstrations of the heartiest applause. The company is headed by Mr. Joseph Wheelock, Mr. Barton Hill and Miss Marie Wainwright, and is made up from beginning to end of actors who know something of their art and who have a definite ambition in fitting themselves for the parts they play. THE CONSTITUTION begs to congratulate Manager Bidwell on the auspicious beginning of a reform which must finally make its way in one shape or another to every community where there is any dramatic taste.

It might be that the organization of a stock company for Atlanta would be a risky experiment for Mr. DeGive to undertake, but there is no reason why an arrangement may not be made whereby Atlanta could have a week's entertainment furnished by Manager Bidwell's company.

It would be a great delight to the lovers of the legitimate drama in this city to behold once more a well appointed company of conscientious and intelligent actors holding the mirror up to nature. It would be a treat worth all the sensations and burlesques that now go strolling through the country.

A Fair Borgia.

The most famous woman in Kansas, just at present, is Mrs. Frankie Morris. The lady is about thirty, tall, graceful and beautiful. Dazzling and debonair, her charms and her chic have brought the Kansans to her feet.

But the notoriety of Mrs. Morris is not due to her rare and radiant personal gifts. It arises from the fact that she has been convicted of poisoning her mother, and has succeeded by a lucky accident in escaping the penalty of the law.

The history of the case is peculiar. Some months ago Mrs. Morris, who was known as a widow of shady character, insured her mother's life to the extent of $15,000. The premium amounted to $800 a year. The old lady was too poor to pay it, and the daughter was unable to keep it up. Finally old Mrs. Morris died, and the young woman applied for the insurance money. Suspicion was excited, a post mortem was held and it was found that the deceased had died of arsenical poisoning. An exciting trial followed, lasting a week, and Frankie Morris was found guilty of the murder of her mother. A new trial was granted, and it was believed that the result would be a second conviction. To the surprise of everybody, however, the case was dismissed the other day, and the defendant was allowed to go free.

This result cannot be understood without getting on the inside of Kansas justice. The only explanation offered is that two of the main witnesses for the prosecution left the state and their whereabouts could not be ascertained. Despairing of a conviction an order was granted to enter a nolle prosequi in the case. So the fair Frankie goes on her way rejoicing, and the law has been baffled. It is a striking commentary on the times that such a woman should be considered almost a heroine, and should be the recipient of attentions amounting to ovations. Kansas needs to be submerged by the tidal wave of morality now rolling over other states. But the wave will strike a high and dry place when it reaches Kansas.

Deeply to be Regretted.

The following wicked card has been received at this office and is reproduced from a melancholy sense of duty:

Gents—Please discontinue my CONSTITUTION and send it to Rev. T. Pennington, Shingle, White county, Tenn. He is a democrat. I am not, and don't want the damned thing in my house.

Crossville, Tenn. JAS. W. LOWE.

Mr. Lowe need not have sent us his post-office address. We should have known that he lived at Crossville. Indeed we suspect that town may have been named after him.

Mr. Lowe, it appears to us, is unnecessarily profane. To have said that he did not want the "blamed" thing—or even the "——" thing in his house would have been quite as effective as the startling oath he uses. We are afraid that Mr. Lowe is neither a Christian or a democrat, and we regret that he has deliberately cut himself loose from the influence of such a great and good paper as THE CONSTITUTION, while he is still wandering in "the lowgrounds of sorrow." He needs it worse than his preacher friend does.

A SCHOOL-BOOK war is raging in Milwaukee. One of the newspapers objects to "Barnes' Brief History of the United Statess," charging that the history of the civil war compiled in it is made up from Pollard's "History of the Lost Cause," and is consequently very unfair to the union side.

THE Philadelphia Times rightly says that the talk of danger to the president in attending the funeral of Vice-President Hendricks would do very well for Russia, but not for this country. The truth is the president would be in no more danger than the humblest citizen of the land, and all talk to the contrary is newspaper bosh, of which there is a good deal to spare in this broad land.

QUEEN VICTORIA is generally outspoken in her expressions of sympathy, when a king dies, but in Alfonso's case she is rather cool. The queen cannot forget that Alfonso's mother was far from being a pattern of morality.

IT is said that the title of John Logan's book will be "A Great Conspiracy." It is probably a defense of John Sherman's Miss 'Liza Pinkston.

THE circulation of the New York World of Sunday was 200,759. This shows that well-edited and newsy democracy is a very popular article with the great public.

A STRONG appeal has been made to the governor of North Carolina to commute the sentence of the two negroes sentenced to death for a burglary committed in Charlotte. The point is made in the petition that the burglars stole property to the value of only twelve dollars; their actions did not indicate any desire to do bodily harm to the persons they robbed; they were not armed with deadly weapons, and they did not enter a bed room. For these reasons the petition urges the governor to save the lives of the two men, as it is better for a man to be robbed of a few dollars than for a great state to inflict a needless and terrible punishment.

THE New York Herald says Governor Hill of that state, is in a predicament. Very well. Governor Hill is democratic enough to knock a predicament in the head with his little hatchet.

ACCORDING to the whisky ring, congress will take a good deal of "affirmative" action during the session about to open. But will this help the whisky ring?

WE judge from the silence that surrounds John Sherman just now that he is disposed to be unfriendly with himself.

THE people of Iowa are hard to understand. They wanted prohibition and fought for it until they got it. Now, before they have tried it long enough to show its good points they propose to hold a state convention composed of representatives from towns of 4,000 and upwards to discuss the entire question of prohibition.

WARD is telling some funny tales on Work and Warner and Grace. These great reformers and mugwumps should be made to toe the mark.

IN Chicago there is a "Citizens League," organized for the purpose of preventing the sale of liquor to minors. The members of the league are good men, and their work is decidedly in the interest of morality and good government. Under the circumstances no one has dared to interfere with the leaguers, until a few days ago, when some of them were assaulted and roughly treated by the liquor men. The outrage excited great indignation, and the "Citizens' League" will now find itself sustained by men who heretofore held aloof from it.

THE New York Sun advises a correspondent not to go to college, intimating that he would simply be wasting time and money. The Sun is for and against education.

DON CARLOS is the Sergeant Bates of Spanish politics.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

CHARLES B. MITCHELL, of Connecticut, is a congressman with two millions at his call.

CONGRESSMAN Gay, of Louisiana, has the "sugar." He is a planter and worth a million.

CONGRESSMAN "TOM" BAYNE has a million through his wife, and more coming from "natural gas."

REV. FRED BELL, the ex-pugilist and revivalist, has gone to London to work in the unregenerate slums.

CONGRESSMAN GREEN, of North Carolina, is rich, and owns the largest vineyard east of the Sierra Nevada.

GOVERNOR HOADLY, of Ohio, intends to return to his law practice, which is expected to yield about $30,000 a year.

TEA was introduced into Scotland by the duke of York in 1628. Scotch whisky was introduced there before Scotchmen were.

CHARLES FELTON, M. C., from California, is a young man who owns up to about five millions in dollars, orchards, vineyards and ranches.

MESSRS. GILBERT and Sullivan, who work together making light operas, are both rich men, and they have built highly elaborate residences.

IN consequence of Mr. Hendricks' death, the democrats require 39 senators instead of 38 to pass bills or confirm appointments obnoxious to the other side.

REPRESENTATIVE SCRANTON, of Pennsylvania, is a coal king. He owns most of the city that bears his name, and a large amount of coal mines and lands.

Confederate War Records.

The work of collecting the war records has been going on slowly in Washington for the past ten years. Colonel Robert A. Scott is in charge of the work, with General Marcus J. Wright to look after the confederate archives. A correspondent says:

The greatest interest seems to attach to the confederate archives. They have been collected from widely scattered sources. In the hurry of flight, in the destruction of headquarters, and the cutting off of communications, orders, dispatches, and official documents could obtain no safe depository. Many were carried away by the southern officers as souvenirs of the battles in which they participated. The greatest contributions to the confederate archives have been from the Richmond historical society. They included papers and records of field operations, and many of the most valuable documents connected with the government offices at Richmond. From nearly every southern state there has been sent some official paper bearing upon the campaigns of the rebellion. But there are deplorable omissions. Though General Wright diligently prosecutes the search far and wide, there will never be a complete and systematic record of confederate operations compiled from official confederate sources. The archives of the union were preserved, and their compilation remains as merely a patient task.

A peculiar mystery attaches to the last confederate seal. What became of it.

About 1870 there appeared in Washington a quaint brochure from an anonymous pen. Its title page simply disclosed its author as "An Archæologist." With oppressive pedantry a history of seals was presented. Languages as dead as Chaldean were cited with antiquarian zeal, to trace the derivation of seals. At the end was the abrupt announcement that a certain jeweler in this city could furnish, for a specific price, impressions in silver electrotype of the lost seal of the confederacy. It soon became known that Colonel John T. Pickett was as certainly the author of this monograph as that Judah P. Benjamin was the "A. Censi, a London barrister," who wrote the famous work, "The Republic of Republic." From whom had Pickett got the seal? Nobody knows. After he had secured enough impressions he returned it presumedly to its original holder, and the secret of its abiding place died with Pickett. He had the original, for one of the electrotypes was sent to "J. Wyou, engraver of her majesty's seals, London," who had executed the original. He certified that he never made duplicates, and that the electrotype showed such delicate tracery that none except the original seal could have been used. Pickett had been consul at Vera Cruz in ante-bellum days, and during the war was an aide-de-camp. In his pamphlet, with zealous fondness, he answers some ridicule that had been shot at the English make and delay in execution of the confederate seal by exposing the similar delay in the procurement of the great seal of the United States, and the fact of the latter's seal having been designed by an English lord.

In the last volume of the war records now being mailed is a history of the campaign in Missouri, Kansas, Indian territory and northwest in 1862. The confederate records give the famous quarrel between General Hindman and General Albert Pike. Pike disobeyed orders and was arrested as a traitor.

General Hindman declares that he discovered among the very troops detailed by him, and among the citizens in the adjacent part of Texas, "a secret society, formed for restoring the yankee union." Forty-six of these traitors were put to death by the people of northwestern Texas. Two of them declared that Pike was looked to as the probable leader of the organization. General Hindman concludes: "This society having been broken up, and Mr. Pike's influence among either whites or Indians amounting to very little, he was turned loose, and has since been permitted to go at large." General Pike's reputation was not affected by Hindman's implacable animosity, for he became the editor of the Memphis Appeal. General Hindman is recalled by Minister S. S. Cox as a "fire-eating congressman," with no thought of compromise. It was he who involved General Claiborne in the street riot at Helena, Ark., just before the war, when several lives were lost. The connected reports of the Hindman-Pike quarrel, now made public, reveal a great deal of the mutual recriminations among officers, and the constant bickerings with southern state governors over their refusal to transfer the militia to the army, causes that largely influenced the final collapse of secession.

CUT IN THE NECK.

A Travelling Man Seriously Knifed by a Woman on Line Street.

A travelling man named Bouley was seriously knifed by a woman at Abbie Howard's bagnio this morning about one o'clock.

Yesterday a man named Walker, from Douglas county, came to Atlanta and went off on a spree. He wound up at Abbie Howard's place and about 9 o'clock awoke from a long nap. After getting out of the room Walker discovered that his

PURSE CONTAINING ABOUT FORTY DOLLARS

was gone. He at once complained, and said that he had been robbed. Captain Crim was sent for, and after investigating the matter, came to the conclusion that one of two women was responsible for the robbery.

One of these women was Stella Horton, who so seriously knifed Bouley.

It appears that after Captain Crim left the house Bouley called on Stella Horton. She was then quite angry because of the recollection of the captain's suspicion against her, and it was not hard to make her mad. About one o'clock she

WOMAN BEGAN A QUARREL

with Bouley over a trivial matter, and he at once decided to leave the house; but as he was in the act of passing out of the room door the woman jerked a razor from her clothing, where, it appears, she had concealed it for some purpose, and in a second made two desperate strokes at the gentleman. Both efforts to cut were well directed, and in an instant the unfortunate man was bleeding profusely from two ugly wounds.

The first stroke the woman made at the man

SHE OPENED THE FLESH

from the ear to the mouth, and at the same time severed the fleshy part of the ear. The next rake cut the neck so near the main artery that the man's grave yawned before him. Bleeding like a hog, Bouley walked to Dr. Westmoreland's office where Drs. Westmoreland, Howell and Westmoreland, examined and dressed the wound. The wound on the side of the face was an exceedingly ugly one. It extended fully five inches and went to the bone. The one on the neck could have been no nearer the main artery than it was without producing instant death.

The wounds, however, are fortunately, not dangerous.

The Will of the People.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

Senator Logan is the one man of all others who should not be elected to Mr. Hendricks' office. He appealed to the American nation last year for this very place, and the nation rejected the appeal. If he respects his own professed belief that the will of the majority should prevail, he will take himself out of the canvass.

Is a Freeholder.

It has been charged as one of the grounds of contest in the election case that Mr. W. H. Turner, the registrar of the South Atlanta district was not a freeholder. That charge is not true. He was a freeholder.

Moody Coming.

Moody, the evangelist, has been invited to come to Atlanta, and it is probable he will be here next spring.

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS

THE TORIES STILL LEAD THE LIBERALS.

Mr. Gladstone Walks to the Village to Deposit His Vote—The Irish Question the Topic of Discussion—Dublin Goes Overwhelmingly for Parnell—Other Foreign News.

LONDON, December 1.—The tories have so far gained eight seats today. Gladstone voted today at Hawarden for Lord B. Grosvenor, liberal candidate for Flintshire. The ex-premier walked to the village, giving flowers to friends whom he met on the way. He received an ovation in the village, and replied in a short speech. In Leominster rioting is going on. The liberal candidate, H. F. Comper, and a number of others, have been more or less injured. The shops have been closed and disorder prevails. The police are too few in number to check the rioters.

Sixty-six county divisions voted today. The vote will be counted tomorrow. The balance of the parties continue so close that the ultimate result will be uncertain until Friday, by which time the most of the counties will have voted. The conservative agents report to the conservative headquarters that they are confident of twenty-five majority. The Parnellite vote in Dublin was immense, being 23,772 against a conservative vote of 4,478 and a liberal vote of 3,170.

In the Hornsey division of Middlesex, Sir J. McGarel Hogg, conservative, received 4,619 votes and Lord Kensington, liberal, 3,299. Lord Kensington is the ninth member of the Gladstone government, who has been defeated at the polls. The totals thus far are: Liberals, 198; conservatives, 176; nationalists, 35.

Another analysis of last week's voting is as follows: Boroughs—Liberals 802,271, conservatives 773,127, nationalists 19,521. Counties—Liberals 279,952, conservatives 217,083, nationalists 24,868. In the Scotch and Welsh counties the average returns are 8 liberals to 5 conservatives, while in the English counties the average is 27 liberals to 26 conservatives.

In St. Patrick's division, Dublin, W. Murphy, nationalist, is elected over M. Dockrell, conservative. The vote was: Murphy 5,330, Dockrell 1,162. This completes the returns from the districts in which elections took place yesterday.

A summary of the results of the elections thus far held show that 191 liberals, 175 tories and 35 Parnellites have been returned.

The greatest enthusiasm was displayed in Dublin tonight when the announcement of the result of the elections in this city was made. Sullivan and Harrington made speeches, in which they exhorted the populace to preserve the peace. A procession of nationalists was formed, and marched through the principal streets. Some of the paraders carried placards bearing election returns. A number of American flags were also carried. As they passed along the processionists sang, "God save Ireland," and gave rousing cheers for the national candidates. The gates of Trinity college were closed, and the students were not allowed to leave the college grounds. The police were reinforced and constantly patroled the streets, but the paraders were not interfered with. This morning a band of youths placed the stars and stripes around the statue of Grattan, fastening the flag with green ribbon. A party of students sallied forth, captured the flag and carried it to the college.

The marquis of Hartington, speaking at Ulverstone tonight, said that the greatness and imminence of the peril of Parnell becoming dictator in the house of commons ought to nerve the liberals to struggle to the last. The Parnellite candidates, he said, were unrepresentative. Parnell's nominees were nothing more than persons who had been coerced by the league, which was unequaled for grinding tyranny. He declared that universal tyranny was prevailing in Ireland with the connivance and complicity of the present government.

TROUBLE IN MEXICO.

The Warring Factions Complicating the Greasers.

MONTEREY, Mex., December 1.—The situation between the revolutionists and the government party is growing more complicated. Fears are entertained that if the national government does not speedily send aid to the civil authorities, under an acting governor, the revolution will assume such proportions that all northern Mexico will ultimately be drawn into it. Last Sunday night acting governor Sepuloeda, with a guard of 100 men, while returning to this city from the villa Garcia, was attacked in the suburbs by 600 revolutionists. The guards became panic stricken at the odds against them, and about half their number deserted, fleeing into the mountains. The remainder stood their ground for a short time, then kept up a running fight, but were finally routed, retreating southward for the state line of Nuevo Leon and Coahuila. The revolutionists lost five killed and ten wounded in the fight. The Guards lost but two men. The governor and such of his followers as did not desert made their escape to Coahuila, where they now await orders from the federal government. This state is now practically without a governor, and all business connected with the state executive is at a standstill. The revolutionists have gained a decided victory, and the movement is becoming more popular among the people.

A CANINE IN COURT.

A Decision in a Famous Dog Case from Bibb County Rendered Yesterday.

Yesterday the supreme court rendered a decision in the case of Samuel Jemison against the Southwestern railroad. This was a case involving the right to recover damages against a railroad company for the killing of a dog. Mr. Jemison was the owner of a highly bred and much esteemed pointer with the usual marks of canine blue blood, namely, liver and white colored spots. It seems that the municipal authorities of Macon required all dogs to be muzzled, but this particular specimen objected to the infringement upon his dignity and chafed to such an extent that Mr. Jemison took pity on him and decided to place him in the country. He was sent several miles out of town to a farm—counsel for the railroad insisted that the dog was in delicate health and had been sent to the country for fresh air and exercise. That was denied by Mr. Jemison. The dog was run over by the train one day, and Mr. Jemison sued for damages in the sum of $500, and testified that he would not have taken a thousand dollars for the dog, as he was a thoroughbred hunter and was a most desirable animal. The case was non-suited in the superior court on the ground that a dog was not such property as a railroad could be made to pay damages for. The ruling was sustained yesterday by the supreme court. Under the common law it is not theft to even steal a dog, and a special act was necessary to make it so in Georgia.

WHAT THEY WILL DO.

How Some of Atlanta's Liquor Men Will Dispose of Themselves.

The Atlanta liquor dealers, both wholesale and retail, are now waiting with bated breath the result of the temporary injunction granted by Judge McCay.

When that is decided they will determine what to do.

So far none of them have made any arrangements for the future, but all are on the lookout for new locations.

Cox, Hill & Thompson have had an invitation to Fort Worth, Texas, and it is not altogether settled that the firm, or at least a part of it, won't go. These gentlemen have lost from $15,000 to $20,000 by prohibition in DeKalb closing their distillery at Stone Mountain.

Mr. Frank Potts, as has been announced, will not leave Atlanta.

L. Cohen & Co., have said they will probably go to Cincinnati.

McMahon & Hollis, of the Big Bonanza, will go to Philadelphia, where they will open just as pretty a saloon for the Quaker city as the one they have here is for Atlanta.

Mr. Pat Kenny, of Kenny & Werner, will leave the city. He says he will dispose of all he has and go where people are not against him.

Dock Fletcher will hunt another locality.

Jack Kelly will go to Pennsylvania.

Steve Grady will go to Jersey.

L. B. Folsom says when he quits selling whisky he will go to selling something to eat until that right is voted away from him.

D. Q. Bramlett will not leave the town, but devote his time to his restaurant.

Floyd & Smith will hunt another home.

Burt Lovejoy will stay in Atlanta.

Mike Maher will not move away.

Carl Weinmeister will still remain.

CABLEGRAMS.

The president of the Greek council has informed the foreign consuls that it is feared that a struggle between Greece and Turkey is inevitable.

The Paris correspondent of the Times predicts the fall of the Brisson cabinet in a few days on the Tonquin question.

M. Patenotre, French minister to China, appeared before the Tonquin committee of the chamber of deputies and spoke in favor of the continued occupation of Tonquin.

The French cabinet has decided to consider a proposal to raise the duties on foreign wheat.

Senor Zorillo, the Spanish agitator, has started for Spain for the purpose of fomenting a rising in favor of a republic.

The new Spanish cabinet has accepted the pope's settlement of the Carolines question.

Failures in Alabama.

CHATTANOOGA, December 1.—[Special.]—Two heavy failures are reported in Alabama. George Morris, general merchant at Epps, Ala., failed for $13,000, assets $15,000 to $20,000. Charles J. Noerdling, general merchant at Cuba, Ala., failed for $9,000, with only $2,000 assets.

AN IMPORTANT RAILROAD MEETING

The Southern Passenger Agents Association to Meet Today.

The Southern Passenger Agents' association, which is composed of the general passenger agents of the railroad lines south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi, will meet here today, at eleven o'clock, in parlors 102 and 104, Kimball house, for the purpose of organizing a southern passenger committee. The object of this committee will be to establish a schedule of passenger rates, and provide for imposing penalties for violating any of the rules or regulations of the organization.

For some years the passenger business of the south has been completely demoralized, and rate cutting has been the cause of all the trouble. Recently the Western and Atlantic railroad and the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad have been carrying on a system of warfare that has been ruinous in the extreme. Both lines have lost a good deal of money, and accomplishing nothing. The fight was so bitter and the losses entailed so great, that President Emmerson, of the Southern Passenger association, was appealed to by connecting lines to act as an arbiter.

The lines agreed to leave the matter to Mr. Emmerson, and he at once took charge of the existing troubles and ordered a suspension of hostilities until the southern passenger agents' association met and organized the passenger agents' committee, to which committee the troubles will be referred. It is hoped and believed that some satisfactory solution of the differences between the two lines will be reached, and all rate cutting put to an end. The cause of their troubles is well understood by every one interested in railroad matters. The East Tennessee is fighting for admission to the depot, or the allowance of a differential rate, while the opposing line the Western and Atlantic and its allies say that the East Tennessee is making an unreasonable demand and one which cannot be granted. It is believed that the meeting will be largely attended and that much good will result from it. The committee appointed by the association some time ago to draft the rules and regulations for the government of the Southern Passenger committee has prepared a report, a copy of which is in the hands of every member of the association, so that the object in creating a southern passenger committee is well understood. A full and extended synopsis of the articles of agreement and the rules of the organization, also the penalties to be imposed for and violation of any part of either, was published in THE CONSTITUTION a short time ago.

Railroad Notes.

Captain Manly, the watchman of the Western and Atlantic railroad on the Forsyth street crossing, has constructed for his convenience, a residence near the crossing. The building is enclosed with a close fitting fence, that sticks to the sides of it with the affection of an adhesive plaster. The furniture of Captain Manley's residence consists of a stove about the size of an oyster can, and when the captain wants to go in his house he makes room by removing the stove to the outside of the building.

President Raoul has conferred upon General Manager Green, of the Georgia railroad, the position of general manager of the Port Royal, Augusta and Spartanburg railroad.

R. A. Williams is in South Carolina getting up a select party of negro emigrants for a tour to the west. Captain Williams is quite a favorite in the Palmetto state, and whenever he goes is banquetted and wined in grand style. It has leaked out that Captain Williams is an Italian count, who has gone into the passenger business for the fun that there is in it.

Mr. E. W. Jeter, the inventor of the Tessaicycle car, is at the National hotel. This invention combines the supervisor's car, the crank car and the workman's hand car. It is easily worked, more durable, swifter and more conveniently handled than the cars now in use. It is propelled by the feet instead of the hands. Mr. Jeter desires to sell a half interest in his invention.

THE BALKAN WAR.

Austria and Russia Likely to get Mixed Up in It.

LONDON, December 1.—Lord Salisbury has sent a remonstrance to Austria against Austria's preparations for the occupation of Servia. He advises the powers to co-operate for the consideration of the Bulgarian demand for an indemnity and for the prevention of further hostilities. The Servo-Bulgarian armistic will continue ten days. The Austrian minister to Servia has warned Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, that if war be resumed on a disagreement on the question of indemnity, Austrian troops will enter Servia. The Austrian general, Albori, has gone to Nissa, and will assume command of the Servians if hostilities reopen. The Russian journals, both official and unofficial, are allowed to make hostile comments on the conduct of Austria.

The armistice between Servia and Bulgaria is being strictly observed by all parties. Prince Alexander has telegraphed to King Milan his proposals for peace. Each country will be required, under the conditions suggested, to respect the integrity of the other's territory. It is, however, feared by many that the strong Russian friendship for Bulgaria with the corresponding feeling on the part of Austria for the Servian government tend to greatly complicate matters.

The following is the substance of an imperial order from the czar, published today:

Although deeply afflicted at the war between Bulgaria and Servia, the czar considers that the determination, self-abnegation, perseverance and love of order displayed by the Bulgarian-Roumelian troops during the conflict are worthy of high praise. Mindful of the judicious self-sacrificing Russian officers who imparted to the troops the military qualities and heroic martial spirit, the czar thanks Major General Prince Cantacuzene, the Bulgarian minister of war, and assures his favor to him and to all other Russian officers who served in Bulgaria and Roumelia."

IS THERE TROUBLE BREWING?

The Rumored Discharge of a Number of Workmen.

It was rumored on the streets yesterday that the different manufacturers were discharging all operatives who belonged to the organization known as the Knights of Labor. Mr. W. G. Newman, who holds an office in the order, was interviewed by the reporter.

This gentleman said: "I understand that Elsas, May & Co. have discharged several hands because they belonged to the Knights of Labor. Mr. Church, the engineer was discharged last week, and last Saturday three or four others received their walking papers. From what I can learn, the fact that they were members of the Knights of Labor, was the only reason which could be assigned for discharging them. I am satisfied with what I have seen and heard that the heads of all Knights of Labor will be chopped off. This is being done just as fast as they can get other operatives to take their places. The Knights of Labor are opposed to strikes and seek to adjust all their troubles by arbitration."

"Will the knights hold a meeting to consider the situation?"

"Yes, I suppose they will, but just when I cannot say. They are waiting to see what direction this thing is going to take."

WHAT MR. ELSAS SAYS.

Last night a reporter called on Mr. Isaac Elsas at his home on Garnett street, and in reply to a question Mr. Elsas said:

"It is untrue that Elsas, May & Co. have discharged any one on account of their being members of the Knights of Labor. It is utterly untrue. If a man is incompetent and can't do the work, he must get out and make room for some one who can. That is all of it, and all reports to the contrary are untrue. We have made no fight on the Knights of Labor."

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

Various Items of News Gathered in and Around the Building.

The carpets for the building are all here, and will be put down within the next ten days.

The painters have not yet finished their work, but will be through within the next few days.

The interior of this splendid structure will be greatly improved and rendered more comfortable to the occupants.

The office of the postoffice inspector is to be removed from Chattanooga to this city, and Collector Crenshaw is now making arrangements to have the rooms on the first floor, occupied by the surveyor and revenue agent, vacated, and he will have them fixed up for the inspectors. These rooms are the same as were used by Inspector Fry during his term of office.

Mr. Henry Booth is the chief inspector, and his assistants are Messrs. V. S. Whitesides, W. W. Simpson, W. C. Baird and John Hancock.

THE POST OFFICE.

Last month the Atlanta office received and delivered 598 immediate delivery letters. The number mailed and sent off was 103.

This falls short of last month, but the month before, which was the first month of the system, a large number were sent for the novelty of the thing. Those which passed through the office last month were strictly business.

DR. ESTABROOK'S EXCURSION.

He Will Bring a Large Party of Ohio Farmers to Georgia.

Dr. C. A. Estabrook, of Atlanta, is in Ohio where he is engaged getting up an excursion party which will be composed of farmers exclusively. This excursion he will bring to Georgia in a few days, for the purpose of having the members of it inspect the farming lands of north and middle Georgia, with the view of having them come to this state to live. Since he has been in Ohio Dr. Estabrook has written a number of letters to Mr. J. M. Brown and Mr. Alton Angier, of the Western and Atlantic railroad, in which he gives most encouraging reports, and says that he will bring a large party with him. He is endeavoring to make up the excursion exclusively of the best class of farmers of the state of Ohio. While no definite information has been received as to when the excursion will arrive, it is looked for in the next few days, as Dr. Estabrook in his letters stated that he would leave Ohio for Georgia during the first week in December.

CONSTITUTIONALS.

General Gossip and Editorial Short Stops Caught on the Run.

There seems to be a good deal of trouble in and around New York in regard to the literary decay of Boston. It is even said that a fledgling magazine in Brooklyn is arranging a "symposium" in which the question is to be discussed by a number of people of a literary turn. There is an announcement, too, that Mr. Howells will discuss the same question in the January Harper "with charming humor and a daring ridicule." Undoubtedly this question is of personal interest to Mr. Howells, for it grew out of his engagement with the Harpers and the accompanying rumor that he would move his literary workshop to New York.

As soon as the announcement of Mr. Howells's engagement was made, New York began to discuss the question whether or no the literary influence of Boston is waning. It is a very funny question and a very foolish one, for it ought to be well known, even in New York, that the literary atmosphere of a community depends less on the presence of professional literary workers than on the culture and taste of the community itself. As a rule, the professional literary worker is less literary than the humblest of his admirers.

For several generations Boston has been the center of literary culture in this country, and its influence has been felt in every section. This was not because of the presence there of professional literary men, but because of the presence of great literary leaders. These leaders, with one or two exceptions, have passed away, but the literary atmosphere is still a feature of Boston society, and that city will remain a literary center for a generation or more.

I had a pleasant interview the other day with young Mr. Goulding, a son of Rev. F. R. Goulding, who was the author of the most successful boy's book ever published in this country. The youngster who has not read "The Young Marooners," has a great deal in store, for it is the most intertaining volume of boyish adventure to be found in the language. It is a thoroughly healthy book. The professional literary touch is entirely absent—there is nothing strained or unnatural from beginning to end. The style is delightful in its simplicity and the volume is impregnated with the delightful charm that only genius can impart to literature.

"The Young Marooners" has had an immense sale in this country, and the demand for it is so constant that young Mr. Goulding is shortly to bring out a new edition through the Lippincotts, of Philadelphia. The interest and value of the new edition would be greatly increased if it could be accompanied by a brief biography of the author, and a biographical index. Numerous editions of the book have appeared in Great Britain, and it has been translated in many languages.

Young Mr. Goulding has his father's papers in charge, and will edit some of them for publication. Among other things, he has a diary kept in Arabic by a negro slave, who was known as Ben Allah. Ben was the overseer of his master's place, and, besides his own diary, which is now in Mr. Goulding's possession, he kept the plantation accounts in Arabic. It seems that he was an Arab chief who had been captured by some African tribe in the interior and sold on the coast. He was a man of great will power, and had absolute control over the other negroes, who feared as well as respected him. A translation of the diary would doubtless be very interesting, for it would give something of the personal experience of an educated slave.

"A BRAVE WOMAN."

An Excellent Performance at the Opera House Last Evening.

There is but one way that Atlanta theatregoers can compensate a splendid company for the poor house to which it played last night, and that is by giving it crowded houses at today's matinee and tonight, at which times the same play, "A Brave Woman," will be repeated. For the past month the attendance at the theatre has been simply horrifying to its manager, no company having paid expenses here since the first of last November. This was due entirely to the local option agitation, and now that it is over a continuance of the same meager patronage would be indicative of business dullness, for there is not a more certain measure of a city's business prosperity than the patronage it extends to its amusements.

The company of Mr. James W. Hardie, which presented "A Brave Woman" last night, was in all respects one of the best that has been here this year. It is well selected, and at once recommends itself to the theater-going public. The play is a melo-drama of undoubted merit, from the pen of Mortimer Murdoch. The situations are very interesting, working the audience in many instances to an outburst of enthusiasm; at once convulsing with laughter and again bringing tears. As Ivie Everleigh, Mr. James W. Hardie proved himself to be one of the most finished actors that has visited this city this season. He is to this play what Bangs was to the Silver King, O'Neil to Monte Cristo, or Martell to Called Back. He was well nigh perfect, and his attitudes and general stage demeanor were so natural as to frequently elicit from the audience the warmest applause. He is a star of great merit, and a more polished actor has not visited the city this season.

Miss Sara Von Leer, as Lillian Bell, the brave woman, was greeted in her appearance with hearty applause. She is a southern woman; belonging to one of the first of Mobile families. She made her reputation with the Madison Square, and during her present tour has won golden comments upon her talents, which she so amply portrays in the character of Lillian Bell.

One of the most interesting of the characters of the cast is that of Mr. George D. Fawcett whose Sandie Oram "not such a fool as some folks think him," is one of the most perfect pieces of acting of its kind that has ever been presented on the Atlanta stage. Mr. Fawcett is a Baltimorian, and is a recent graduate of the University of Virginia. He was taken in hand last evening after the performance by several of his old college mates. He has been on the stage but six months, and this is his first part, but in it he displays a varied talent and promising ability which destines him to become a shining light in his chosen profession.

The support as a whole is exceptionally good, there not being what is known as a "stick" in the cast.

The company deserves full houses both this afternoon and this evening, and certain it is that those who attend will feel amply repaid.

That Sequestered Spot.

From the Richmond State.

A well known Virginian said yesterday with anguish of heart: "What have we to be thankful for? A democratic vice-president is dead and Atlanta suffers from the greatest calamity that can befall a city." But there is, nevertheless, life in the old land yet. There is a democratic president and there is also remaining another sequestered spot called "behind the door."

The Result of Atlanta's Experiment.

From the New York Mail and Express.

This is, so far as we know, the first instance in American history where a city of over 50,000 inhabitants has chosen, by a full vote, to do without any liquor for a year. Georgia leads the union as a temperance state, and Atlanta is the first large city in the union to take advantage of the local option law. Whether the movement spreads widely or not will depend, in great measure, on the results manifested in the city during the next year.

Montgomery Prohibitionists Excited.

MONTGOMERY, December 1.—[Special.]—The following circular was issued last night, printed on a postal card:

MONTGOMERY LODGE, No. 16, IND. ORDER GOOD TEMPLARS, Montgomery, Ala., November 30, 1885. To the Temperance People of Montgomery: Believing that the extraordinary action of Mayor Reese in inviting the liquor dealers of Atlanta to bring their nefarious business to this city, should call forth the emphatic protest of all good peoples the undersigned, acting on behalf of Montgsmery Lodge, No. 16, I. O. G. T., the only temperance organizasion in the city, cordially invites your presence at a meeting of Good Templars and their friends at Odd Fellows' hall, on Tuesday evening, December 1, 1885, at 7:30 p. m., to take action relative to the matter. We trust also that you will aid us in securing as large attendance of the temperance element of our city as possible. JOE M. KENNEDY, W. C. T.
M. M. SWEATT, Secretary.

There is considerable excitement in the city about the matter, and public opinion is largely divided.

Montgomery Wants to Imitate Atlanta.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., December 1.—[Special.] At a meeting of citizens, held in this city tonight, the following resolutions were passed:

"Resolved, that, as citizens of Montgomery, we protest against the impression which press and public might get from the postal cards recently sent by Mayor Reese to certain liquor dealers of Atlanta, Ga., that this city is ready to welcome the liquor dealers; that Montgomery but awaits an opportunity to imitate the worthy example of Atlanta, and show the world that this, too, is a 'dry city.'"

LICENSED TO PREACH.

BISHOP TURNER CREATES A SENSATION.

The African Methodist Episcopal Conference, in Company Shops, N. C., Presents a Female for Ordination, and Turner Lays Hands Upon Her—A Novel Scene.

COMPANY SHOPS, N. C., December 1.—[Special.]—An event occurred here yesterday that has no precedent in the history of the church. The African Methodist Episcopal annual conference has been in session here since Wednesday and seems to be composed of colored ministers of more than ordinary intelligence. They evince great talkative powers evidently, as several are frequently on the floor at the same time clamoring for recognition. The conference is presided over by Bishop H. M. Turner, a native of the south, whose home is in Atlanta, Ga. He has fine executive ability and seems to be the kind of a man to have charge of the moral and religious development of the colored people who live among us, judging from his frequent admonitions and reproofs administered to the frivolously inclined, or the loose and wayward.

Yesterday several preachers were ordained to ministry, and among the number presented for deacon's orders was one Sarah A. Hughes, of Raleigh. She is a bright mulatto woman, with finely developed features, very well educated and is said to be a good preacher. She has been a member of the conference for some years and had received several appointments as a pastor.

When she came around the altar with several others, all eyes were fixed upon her, for it was indeed, a rather singular sight. The Bishop proceeded with the ordination until he came to her; when he halted for some minutes and looked up, apparently in a deep study as to whether he should proceed or not, the entire congregation, both white and colored, looking on with intense interest. But he finally mustered courage, and placed his hands upon her head and said as he did over the others: "Take thou authority to execute the office of a deacon, to execute the office of a deacon in the church of God. In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen." And then handing her the Bible he said: "Take thou authority to read the Holy Scriptures and to preach the same in the church of God." And Sarah Hughes was declared an ordained minister.

The whole conference seemed to be rejoiced and shook her hand very heartily. But the bishop appeared rather serious.

CHRISTIAN WORKERS.

An Interesting Meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Last night the active workers of the Y. M. C. A. met in their parlors in response to an invitation from Secretary Helmer to discuss new plans of work and meet Mr. E. W. Watkins, of the international committee of Y. M. C. A., who is in our city for a few days. A generous repast had been provided and while gathered about the table, Mr. Watkins gave a brief and graphic account of the influence the Atlanta Y. M. C. A. convention had upon the entire work from Maine to Texas. Since this convention, and following the lead of Atlanta, building funds have been raised in Richmond, Va.; Kansas City; Selma, Ala.; Milwaukee, Wis., and many other places. At the close of Mr. Watkins's remarks, he stated that Georgia could only be built up in association work through the constant and earnest efforts of a state secretary. He appealed to the members of the Atlanta Y. M. C. A. to take hold of the state work and place it upon a sound footing. At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. J. W. Harle, president of the association, suggested that the members present be given a chance to express their interest in the matter. Amid enthusiasm the members present subscribed three hundred dollars. As five hundred dollars was all that was asked, it may be safely said that Georgia will soon have a state Y. M. C. A. secretary with headquarters in Atlanta.

It was the unanimous expression of the members present that Georgia should have a state convention of her Y. M. C. A. workers, where methods of work could be discussed and general interchange of ideas as to our own field take place.

Short talks bearing upon this subject were made by Mr. Henry Hillyer, Mr. J. W. Harle, Professor J. A. Burns, Mr. D. S. Helmer, Dr. J. H. Peck and others.

Mr. Watkins leaves for Macon in a few days, having spent the last Sabbath in Athens.

The working force of the Atlanta Y. M. C. A. is doing better work than ever before.

Death of Dr. A. B. Parsons.

Dr. Parsons, who died from paralysis of the brain, at the Markham house on Monday evening, was the leading physician of Jamestown, New York. He was born in Vermont, but had practiced medicine in Jamestown about forty years. He was in his life an enthusiastic and active member of the democratic party, and while he never sought public trust, he was held in high esteem in the councils of his party. His death was really the result of a slight wound, accidentally received in the course of an operation. His hand and his arm were first benumbed, and then the poison affected his brain, and death quickly followed. He left a widow and two daughters. Mrs. Parsons and the youngest daughter spend their winters in Atlanta.

A Fine Opening.

Fred Massa, the popular restauranter and caterer, has closed out and will go north to accept a fine business opening that has been offered him. His place in the Healey building can be rented and the restaurant fixtures can be bought by a good man who will apply early. This is one of those rare chances to get a good business that comes along only once in a lifetime. Call and see him for particulars.

It Has Saved My Life.

I have been suffering with Scrofula for the past four years. For two years I tried various remedies prescribed by a number of the best physicians. They treated me for what they called a fatty tumor on my neck. This proved a delusion, as the rising, which had assumed a large shape, broke and commenced to discharge freely. In 1883, being convinced that the affliction with which I suffered was of a scrofulous nature, I was induced to try Swift's Specific. I was growing desperate, and wanting a speedy cure, and as the S. S. S. did not act as promptly as I thought it should, I was easily persuaded to quit it and try another preparation. That did me no good, and I changed to another containing potash and mercury, and which came near wrecking me. My life was despaired of. Almost disheartened of ever seeing a well day again, I was induced to go back to Swift's Specific. It was my only hope. In December, 1884, I commenced a regular course. It was some time before my system yielded to the influence, but when it did I began to improve at once. I had become so weak that I could scarcely walk. But under the influence of S. S. S. my general health has greatly improved, and I feel as well as I ever felt in my life today. The scars remain to tell of my former sufferings, and almost every evidence of the disease has disappeared, and I can honestly say that S. S. S. has saved my life.

GREEN THOMPSON.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 8, 1885.

Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free. For sale by all druggists.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

J. H. Ketner, within the past 24 hours, condemned in strong terms any effort to bring out opposition to the Citizens' ticket. Why this sudden change of front? Has he a very dull ax to grind?

Obituary.

COLBURN—On the 23d November, in the ... Mrs. E. E. Colburn, aged 61 years.

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There seems to be a good deal of trouble in and round New York in regard to the literary decay of oston. It is even said that a fledgling magazine in rooklyn is arranging a "symposium" in which the uestion is to be discussed by a number of people of literary turn. There is an announcement, too, at Mr. Howells will discuss the same question in e January Harper "with charming humor and a aring ridicule." Undoubtedly this question is of rsonal interest to Mr. Howells, for it grew out of s engagement with the Harpers and the accompaying rumor that he would move his literary workcp to New York.

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THE FUNERAL MARCH.

Continued from first page.

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At the conclusion of the eulogies the court adjourned for the day.

THE NATION'S DEAD.

Resolutions Passed by the Chamber of Commerce on Mr. Hendricks's Death.

At the meeting of the chamber of commerce held yesterday, on motion of Mr. Henry Boylston, the following committee was appointed to draft suitable resolutions on the death of Vice-President Hendricks: Henry Boylston, R. D. Spalding, J. W. English, L. H. Beck and John W. Dunn. The committee was out a few moments and on returning to the chamber made the following report:

There can be no higher evidence of the appreciation of the eminent abilities, pure patriotism, broad statesmanship and unsullied character of Mr. Hendricks than the unanimity with which the people of this country gave expression to a most profound sorrow upon the announcement of his death. Tributes of respect, messages of sympathy, elaborate and beautiful floral offerings from all sections—expressive of a nation's grief—have reached his home. Our country has put on the insignia of mourning, and we would, on this his burial day, give expression to our deep regret and grief that the sun of a man so illustrious has forever set, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Vice-President Hendricks, the country has lost one of its purest and ablest statesmen; a citizen eminent for his virtues, public and private, and upon whose name, no taint ever attached while he lived, and, now he has gone, no stain can disfigure the bright escutcheon of his memory."

Resolved, That to Mrs. Hendricks we tender our heart-felt condolence in the loss of her illustrious husband, trusting that, under the providence of God, they may meet again in that land where darkness never cometh, nor sorrow, nor pain.

On motion of Mr. Goldsmith the resolutions were adopted, and on motion of Mr. Beck they were ordered transmitted to Mrs. Hendricks and published in the city papers.

As a Mark of Respect.

The departments and halls about the state house yesterday had the appearance of its being Sunday. During the day some of the officials were in their offices for a short time attending to private matters, and in the afternoon the governor was at his office for a few moments. The flag hung at half mast from the building as a mark of respect to the late Vice-President Hendricks. On the opposite side of Marietta street from the capitol the federal building stood, draped in mourning, and the colors hung at half mast, while the various departments were closed so far as official business was concerned.

THE DEAD ALFONSO.

His Burial Not to Take Place for a Week Yet.

MADRID, December 1.—The funeral services of the late king have been fixed for December 10th. They will be held in the cathedral of San Isidro, in the presence of the ministry and foreign delegates. The theaters have re-opened, business has been resumed, and the usual quietude prevails in this city. The cortes will be dissolved in January.

He Will Get In.

Last night Ordinary Calhoun received a telegram from Milledgeville announcing that Mr. Blackburn, the insane prohibitionist, could get into the asylum. He will be sent off today or tomorrow.

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Amusements.

Opera House.

Tuesday and Wednesday, December 1 and 2. } WEDNESDAY Matinee at 2.

Tour of the Distinguished Artists, Direct from the Union Square Theater, New York.

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—AND—
Miss Sara Von Leer,

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Usual prices. Reserved seats at Wilson & Bruckner's.

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G. W. ADAIR.....Auctioneer

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I WILL SELL UPON THE PREMISES AT 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Wednesday, December 2, 1885, a lot on the corner of Plum and Pine streets, one hundred feet east of Marietta street car line, with a nice, new, cosy 4-room cottage, having hall, bathroom, verandah, etc.

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nov 22, 24, 26, 30, dec 2.

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ALL PERSONS HAVING DEMANDS AGAINST the estate of Sarah Jackson, late of Fayette Co., deceased, are hereby notified to render in their demands to the undersigned according to law, and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment; this November 30, 1885.

M. E. JACKSON,
dec 1, d 1 t, wky 5t Administrator.

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Pickwick Papers. Dickens.
Robinson Crusoe. Defoe.
Rob Roy. Scott.
Romola. Eliot.
Sartor Resartus. Carlyle.
Scottish Chiefs. Porter.
Sketch Book. Irving.
Tom Brown at Oxford. Hughes.
Tom Brown's School Days at Rugby. Hughes.
Tour of the World in 80 Days. Verne.
Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea. Verne.
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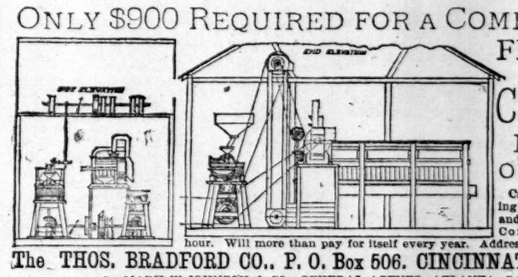

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Time Card prepared by Station Master J. S. Armstrong, of the Union Passenger Depot, showing the arrival and departure of all trains in the city:

CENTRAL RAILROAD.

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
From Savannah*	7 30 am	To Savannah*	6 30 am
" Barn'sv'll*	8 30 am	To Macon*	2 45 pm
" Macon*	12 40 pm	To Savannah*	7 40 pm
"Savannah*	10 30 pm	To Barnesville*	4 30 pm

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

From Chata'ga*	5 51 am	To Chattanooga*	7 50 am
" Marietta	8 30 am	To Chattanooga*	1 30 pm
" Rome	11 05 am	To Rome	3 40 pm
" Chata'go*	2 25 pm	To Marietta	4 45 pm
" Chata'ga*	6 37 pm	To Chattanooga*	5 55 pm
		To Chattanooga*	11 00 pm

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

From Selma*	8 00 am	To Opelika	7 35 am
" LaGrange	9 15 am	To Selma*	1 20 pm
" Selma*	1 10 pm	To LaGrange	5 30 pm
" Opelika	4 15 pm	To Selma*	12 00 N't

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

From Augusta*	6 45 am	To Augusta*	8 00 am
" Covingt'n	7 55 am	To Decatur	9 35 am
" Decatur	10 40 am	To Clarkston	1 25 pm
" Augusta*	1 00 pm	To Augusta*	2 45 pm
" Clarkston	3 30 pm	To Covington	5 50 pm
" Augusta*	5 40 pm	To Augusta*	8 15 pm

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD.

From Gain'sv'e	8 25 am	To Charlotte*	7 40 am
" Charlo'e*	12 40 pm	To Gainesville	4 30 pm
" Charlo'e*	10 00 pm	To Charlotte*	5 00 pm

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

From Bir'g'm*	7 15 am	To Birming'm*	8 05 am
" Birm'g'm*	9 30 am	To Birming'm*	4 30 pm
" Birm'g'm*	8 pm	To Birming'm*	10 00 pm

EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD.

From Ch'tan'a*	3 10 am	To Macon*	3 20 am
" Chat'n'a*	3 30 pm	To Brunswick*	4 00 pm
" Br'nsw'k*	10 30 pm	To Chattan'ga*	10 45 pm
" Br'nsw'k*	10 45 am	To Chattan'go*	12 01 pm

Trains marked thus (*) are daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

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New Ga., 4½			Ga. R. 6s, 1897	105	107
30 year	106	107	Ga. R. 6s, 1910	107	109
Ga. 6s	105	107	Ga. R. 6s, 1922	108	110
Ga. 7s 1886	103	104	Cen. R. 7s, 1893	111	112
Ga. 7s, gold	113	115	C. C. & A. 1st	112	114
Ga. 7s, 1896	120	122	A. & C. 1st	118	120
S. C. Brown	106	109	A. & C. inc	97	99
Savannah 5s	96	97	M. & A. ind	100	103
Atl'ta 8s, 1902	121	123	W. of Ala. 1st	107	108
Atl'ta 8s, 1892	113	115	do. 2d	106	112
Atl'ta 7s, 1904	115	118	Ga. Pac. ind	103	105
Atl'ta 7s, 1899	114	116	E. T. Va. & Ga		
Atl'ta 6s, L.D.	106	108	1st consol 5s	55	60
Atl'ta 6s, S.D.	100	102	RAILROAD STOCKS.		
Atlanta 5s	100½	101	Georgia	152½	153½
Augusta 7s	103	105	At. & Char	80	85
Macon 6s	107	109	Southwest'n	116	117
Columbus 5s	90	92	S. Carolina	5	10
ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.			Central	73	75
Atlanta Nat'l	200	—	Central deb	92	94
Merch'ts B'k	103	110	Aug. & Sav	116	118
B'k State Ga	120	150	A. & W. Pt	92	93
Gate City Nat	100	105	do. deb	99	100
			C. C. & A	30	35

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Stocks as Reported at the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, December 1.—The stock market was a little more active today, but on the whole weak. The opening prices were irregular, but within less than ¼ per cent of last evening's closing quotations, and, on moderate fluctuations, remained comparatively steady until 11 o'clock. From that time to the close there was a downward tendency, in which Union Pacific was most prominent. While the market did not close at the lowest quotations of the day as a rule, the differences were only small fractions. The bottom figures were generally made after midday, and the exchange closed at half past one out of respect to the memory of the late vice president. Sales 267,000 shares.

Exchange 483¼. Money 3½@2½. Sub-treasury balances; Coin, $172,514,000; currency $12,257,000. Governments dull; 4s 123⅝; 3s 103 bid. State bonds quiet.

Ala. Class A 2 to 5	99½	Mobile & Ohio	14⅞
do. Class B 5s	105	N. & C	46½
Ga. 6s	102	N. O. Pac. 1sts	66½
Ga. 7s mortgage	103	N. Y. Central	104⅜
North Carolinas	30	Norfolk & W'n pre	30¼
do. new	20	Northern Pacific	29⅞
do. funding	10	do. preferred	62⅛
S. C. con. Brown	109	Pacific Mail	66⅝
Tennessee 6s	52	Reading	22
Virginia 6s	42	Rich. & Alleghany	8
Virginia consols	52	Richmond & Dan	82½
Chesap'ke & Ohio	11½	Rich & W. P. Ter'l	39
Chicago & N. W	112⅜	Rock Island	127
do. preferred	136⅝	St. Paul	94½
Den. & Rio Grande	22	do. preferred	115
Erie	24⅞	Texas Pacific	22½
East Tenn	6⅞	Union Pacific	55½
Lake Shore	86⅜	Wab. St. L. & Pac	11½
L. & N	47⅜	do. preferred	20⅝
Memphis & Char	36	Western Union	75⅜

*Bid. ‡Ex-dividend. †Offered. §Asked.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, December 1, 1885.

New York—A further downward move took place today, and the feeling in the market showed considerable dullness. December closed at 9.34. Spots, middling 9 7-16.

Net receipts three days 145,402 bales, against 142,268 bales last year; exports 68,557 bales; last year 127,651 bales; stock 296,106 bales; last year 875,352 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today:

	OPENED.	CLOSED.
December	9.38@	9.34@ 9.35
January	9.45@	9.41@ 9.42
February	9.55@	9.52@ 9.53
March	9.66@	9.63@
April	9.74@	9.73@ 9.71

Closed easy; sales 87,200 bales.

Local—Cotton weak and tending downward. We quote: Good middling 9⅛c; middling 8⅞c; strict low middling 8⅝c; low middling 8½c; strict good ordinary 8⅛c; good ordinary 7⅞c; stains 7½@8¼c; tinges 8⅝c.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.

By wagon	144
Air-Line Railroad	220
Georgia Railroad	184
Central Railroad	119
Western and Atlantic Railroad	25
West Point Railroad	189
E. Tenn. Va. & Ga. Railroad	10
Georgia Pacific Railroad	20
Total	911
Receipts previously	94,783
Total	95,694
Stock September 1	433
Grand total	96,137

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments today	1,492
Shipments previously	74,042
Local consumption previously	2,396
Total	77,930
Actual stock on hand	18,207

The following is our comparative statement:

Receipts today	911
Same day last year	2,262
Showing a decrease of	1,351
Receipts since September 1	95,694
Same time last year	123,595
Showing a decrease of	27,901

NEW YORK, December 1—The Post's cotton market report says: Future deliveries declined 4@6-100 and closed easy after sales of 80,000 bales, up to 1:30 p. m., after which the exchange closed.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, December 1—12:15 p. m.—Cotton dull and in buyers favor; middling uplands 5¼; middling Orleans 5½; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 500; receipts 42,000; American 33,200; uplands low middling clause December delivery 7-64; December and January delivery 5 6-64; January and February delivery 5 7-64; February and March delivery 5 9-64; March and April delivery 5 11-64, 5 12-64; April and May delivery 5 15-64; May and June delivery 5 18-64; June and July delivery 5 23-64, 5 22-64; futures opened dull.

LIVERPOOL, December 1—2:00 p. m.—Cotton, middling uplands 5 3-16; Orleans 5 7-16; sales of American 6,600; uplands low middling clause December delivery 5 7-64, sellers; December and January delivery 5 6-64, buyers; January and February delivery 5 7-64, sellers; February and March delivery 5 9-64, buyers; March and April delivery 5 12-64, sellers; April and May delivery 5 15-64, value; May and June delivery 5 18-64, buyers; June and July delivery 5 22-64, buyers; July and August delivery 5 24-64, buyers futures dull at the decline. Manchester, cloths strong and advancing. Cloths firm and in fair demand.

LIVERPOOL, December 1—2:00 p. m.—Sales of American 8,400 bales; uplands low middling clause November delivery 5 18-64, sellers; November and December delivery 5 10-64, sellers; December and January delivery 5 9-64, sellers; January and February delivery 5 10-64, buyers; February and March delivery 5 12-64, sellers; March and April delivery 5 15-64, value; April and May delivery 5 18-64, sellers; May and June delivery 5 22-64, sellers; June and July delivery 5 26-64, sellers; futres quiet.

LIVERPOOL, December 1—5:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause December delivery 5 6-64, sellers; December and January delivery 5 5-64, buyers; January and February delivery 5 6-64, buyers; February and March delivery 5 8-64, buyers; March and April delivery 5 11-64, sellers; April and May delivery 5 14-64, buyers; May and June delivery 5 17-64, buyers; June and July delivery 5 21-64, sellers; July and August delivery 5 24-64, buyers; futures closed barely steady.

NEW YORK, December 1—Cotton dull and easy; sales 548 bales; middling uplands 5 7-16; middling Orleans 9⅝; net receipts 70; gross 6,149; consolidated net receipts 36,857; exports to continent 18,243.

GALVESTON, December 1—Cotton quiet; middling 9 3-16; net receipts 4,673 bales; gross 4,673; sales 754; stock 100,729; exports coastwise 9,237.

NORFOLK, December 1—Cotton quiet; middling 9¼; net receipts 4,255 bales; gross 4,255; stock 49,759; sales 1,906; exports coastwise 4,301.

BALTIMORE, December 1—Cotton quiet; middling 9⅝; net receipts none; gross 831 bales; sales 250; stock 28,447; sales to spinners 50; exports coastwise 36.

BOSTON, December 1—Cotton quiet; middling 9½; net receipts none; gross 557 bales; sales none; stock 6,310.

WILMINGTON, December 1—Cotton quiet; middling 9; net receipts 658 bales; gross 658; sales none; stock 11,500; exports coastwise 23.

PHILADELPHIA, December 1—Cotton dull; middling 9⅝; net receipts 114 bales; gross 114; sales none; stock 15,034.

SAVANNAH, December 1—Cotton dull and easy; middling 8⅞; net receipts 5,615 bales; gross 5,515; sales 1,600; stock 110,742.

NEW ORLEANS, December 1—Cotton dull; middling 8 15-16; net receipts 15,748 bales; gross 16,800; sales 3,000; stock 310,684; exports to continent 5,578.

MOBILE, December 1—Cotton dull; middling 8 15-16; net receipts 1,408 bales; gross 1,475; sales 500; stock 32,554; exports coastwise 1,446.

MEMPHIS, December 1—Cotton easier; middling 9; net receipts 1,376 bales; shipments 3,221; sales 3,050; stock 103,148.

AUGUSTA, December 1—Cotton dull; middling 8⅞; net receipts 1,232 bales; shipments —; sales 1,079.

CHARLESTON, December 1—Cotton quiet and nominal; middling 9; net receipts 3,401 bales; gross 3,401; sales 2,145; stock 91,024.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Produce.

Special to The Constitution.

CHICAGO, December 1—Wheat was depressed all day. There was an increase in the visible supply of 1,272,000 bushels to begin with, 292,000 bushels of which represented the increase in stocks of wheat at this point, and altogether made the market anything but buoyant, though part of these increases were discounted yesterday; but it is a matter of history that big figures one way or the other invariably move the market, and today they helped the depression, though they were in a great measure expected. The fact that the session was the first business day of the month, and less than a half day's session, owing to monthly deliveries taking up the first hour and the adjournment of the afternoon session, tended to make business of a holiday character. Pretty much all foreign advices help the bears.

In corn and provisions deliveries were moderate, and not such as to attach to themselves any significance.

Provision traders made little or no attempt to hold up the market, which for the want of support, tended downward. The only things of feature were the purchase of January lard at 6.15@6.17½ by a packing company. They kept the market cleared.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC,

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, December 1, 1885.

The following quotations indicate the fluctuations on the Chicago board of trade today:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
WHEAT.				
December	85	85½	84¼	85
PORK.				
December	8 92½	8 92½	8 85	8 85
CLEAR RIB SIDES.				
December	4 80	4 80	5 80	4 80

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, December 1.—Flour—Best patent $6.2@$6.75; extra fancy $5.75@$6.00; fancy $5.50@$5.75 extra family $5.00@$5.25; choice family $4.75@$5.00; family $4.50@4.75; extra $4.25@$4.50. Wheat—No. 2 red $1.10; No. 3 do. $1.05. Bran—Large sacks 95c; small $1.00. Corn meal—Plain 58@60c; bolted 58@60; pea meal $1.00. Grits—$3.75. Corn—St. Charles white 58c; No. 2 white 56c. Oats—Red rust proof 47@50c; No. 2 mixed 40. Rye, Georgia $1.10; Tennessee $1.10. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, 95c; small bales 95c; No. 1, large bales, 90c; small bales 90c; clover 90c; wheat straw baled 75c. Peas—Red 75c; clay 75; mixed 75c. Barley, $1.25.

BALTIMORE, December 1—Flour easy and quiet; Howard street and western superfine $2.85@$3.25; extra $3.50@4.00; family $4.25@$5.00; city mills superfine $3.00@$3.40; extra $3.50@4.15; Rio brands $4.87@$5.00. Wheat, southern dull and easy; western higher, closing weak; southern red 92@94; amber 97@99; No. 1 Maryland 92¼ bid; No. 2 western winter red spot 87⅛@88. Corn, southern quiet and steady; western easy for spot; steady for futures; southern white 47@49; yellow 47@49.

NEW YORK, December 1—Flour, southern steady; common to fair extra $3.60@$4.05; good to choice $4.10@$5.50. Wheat, spot steady and quiet; ungraded red 84@92¼; No. 2 red spot nominal at 93¼; December 92¼@93⅝. Corn, spot ¼@½c lower, closing heavy; ungraded 51@55⅜; No. 2 spot 54¼@54¾, December 53⅝@54. Oats ¼@½c lower; No. 2 34¼@35¼. Hops unchanged; common to choice 7@15.

CHICAGO, December 1—Flour quiet; southern winter $4.75@$5.00. Wheat moderately active but lower; No. 2 December 84½@85¼; January 85⅛@85⅞; February 85⅞@86¼. Corn steady; cash 40⅛@40⅜; year and December 40⅜@41½; January 38⅛@38⅜. Oats steady; No. 2 cash 29⅞; December 28⅞@29; January 29¼.

ST. LOUIS, December 1—Flour quiet and steady; family $3.75@$3.80; choice $4.00@$4.10; fancy $4.50@$4.90. Wheat closed ⅛@¼c lower for May; unchanged for other options; No. 2 red fall cash 92¼@93¾; December 92¾@93⅝; January 95@95¼. Corn unsettled and ½c higher; No. 2 mixed cash 34⅞@35¼; December 34⅝@35⅛; January 34¼@34⅞. Oats firm but dull; No. 2 mixed cash 27⅝@28; May 31½.

CINCINNATI, December 1—Flour dull; family $4.00@$4.25; fancy $4.50@$4.75. Wheat firmer; No. 2 red winter 92@93. Corn easy; No. 2 mixed 37. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed 30½.

LOUISVILLE, December 1—Wheat, No. 2 red winter 93. Corn, No. 2 white 47. Oats, new No. 2 mixed 31.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, December 1.—Coffee—Fancy Rio 11¼@12¼; choice 11@12¼; prime 10@10¼; fair 9¼@10; ordinary 8¼@9c. Sugar—Cut loaf, bbls. and halves 8⅞@8⅝c; powdered, bbls. and halves, 8¼@8½c; standard granulated 7⅞c; standard A 7⅛c; off A 7; white extra C 6⅞c; yellow do. 6¼@6⅝c; yellow C 6⅛c. Syrups—New Orleans fancy kettle 55c; choice kettle 50c; prime kettle 45c; choice centrifugal 45c; prime cut 35@37c; fair do. 27@33c; fancy sugar syrup 50c; do. choice 45c; do. prime 30@33. Teas—Black 35@60; green 35@60. Nutmegs 75c. Cloves 25c. Allspice 10c. Cinnamon 25c. Sago 50c. African ginger 11c. Mace 30c. Pepper 19c. Crackers—Milk 7c; Boston butter 7½c; pearl oyster 6¼c; X soda 4½c; XXX do. 5c. Candy—Assorted stick 9c. Mackerel—No. 1 ½ bbls. $.50; No. 3 bbls $6.50; ½ bbls, $3.25; kits 50; pails 50@56. Soap $2.00@$5.00 ₩ 100 cakes. Candles—Full weight 12½. Matches—Round wood, ₩ gross, $1.13; ₩ 200, $1.74; ₩ 300, $3.50; ₩ 400, $4.50. Soda, in kegs, 4½c; in boxes, 5¾c. Rice, choice imported, 6¾; prime, 6; fair, 5½. Salt—Liverpool, $1.10; Virginia, 85c. Cheese—Full cream, 11¾@12½c; factory, 9@10c.

NEW ORLEANS, December 1—Coffee dull; Rio cargoes, common to prime 7@9¾. Sugar steady and in fair demand; Louisiana open kettle choice 5; full fair 4⅝; good common to fair 4⅜@4 7-16; Louisiana centrifugals plantation granulated 6⅝; choice yellow clarified 5¼; prime yellow clarified 5⅛@5 11-16; off white clarified 5½@5¾; choice white 5⅞. Molasses in fair demand; Louisiana open kettle, choice 43@44; prime 34; centrifugal, good prime 24@27; fair to prime 19@23; strictly prime 27@29; common to good common 15@17. Rice firmer; Louisiana ordinary to good 3⅛@5¼.

NEW YORK, December 1—Coffee, fair Rio spot firmer at 8¼; old and new No. 7 Rio spot 6.70; December 6.55@6.65. Sugar steady and quiet; fair to good refining 5⅜@5½; refined dull; C 5⅛@5⅜; extra C 5½; white extra C 5¾; yellow 4⅞@5; off A 6; mould A 6¾; standard A 6¼; confectioners A 6½@6¾; cut loaf and crushed 7½; powdered 7@7¼; granulated 6¾; Cubes 6⅞@7. Molasses unchanged; Porto Rico 21½; Trinidad 19; New Orleans 50@52 for choice and fancy. Rice firm; domestic 4@6.

CINCINNATI, December 1.—Sugar firm; hards refined 6⅞@7¾; New Orleans, new crop, 4¾@5¾.

CHICAGO, December 1.—Sugar quiet; standard A 6½; granulated 6⅞.

Provisions.

LOUISVILLE, December 1—Mess pork $10.00. Bulk meats, new 20 days in salt clear ribs 5.15; clear sides 5.40; shoulders 4. Bacon, clear ribs nominal; clear sides 6¼; shoulders nominal; hams, 10 for large to small average; shoulders 5¼; breakfast bacon 8. Lard, choice 7⅛; prime steam 6.15; choice family 7.

CHICAGO, December 1—Mess pork quiet; December $8.87½@$8.90; January $10.00@$10.02½; February $10.12½@$10.15. Lard quiet and lower; December 6.00@6.02½; January 6.15@6.17½. Boxed meats steady; dry salted shoulders 3.70@3.75; short rib 4.80@4.90; clear 5.15@5.20.

ST. LOUIS, December 1—Provisions steady. Pork $9.00@$9.25 for old; $10.00 for new. Bulk meats, loose lots, long clear 4.80; short ribs 4.90; short clear 5.05. Bacon, long clear 5.55@5.62½; short rib 5.75@5.80; short clear 5.87½@6.00; hams 9@11. Lard, small lots 6.00.

CINCINNATI, December 1—Pork quiet but firmly at $10.25. Lard dull; prime steam 6.00 bid. Bulk meats inactive; shoulders 3½; partly salted short rib 5.00. Bacon inactive; shoulders 3⅝; short ribs 5¾; short clear 6¼.

ATLANTA, December 1.—Bellies —; clear rib sides 5⅝c; smoked shoulders 5c; sugar cured shoulders 7¾c. Sugar-cured hams, large average, 12c; small do. 12½c. Lard—Leaf tierces, 9@9½; refined 7½c.

NEW YORK, December 1—Pork dull; mess spot $10.00@$10.50 for inspected. Middles dull; long clear 5⅝. Lard very dull and a shade lower; contract grade spot 6.40; January 6.48@6.49.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, December 1—Turpentine firm at 34; rosin firm; strained 82½; good strained 87½; tar firm at $1.10; crude turpentine steady; hards $1.00; yellow dip and virgin $1.50.

SAVANNAH, December 1.—Turpentine quiet at 34; sales 100 barrels; rosin quiet; strained and good strained $1.07½@$1.15; sales — barrels.

CHARLESTON, December 1—Turpentine dull and nominal at 34; rosin, strained 80; good strained 87½@90.

NEW YORK, December 1.—Rosin quiet at $1.02½@$1.10; turpentine dull at 37@37½.

Live Stock.

ATLANTA, December 1—There is not much activity in the stock market at present, though the outlook for good business is encouraging. There is a moderate demand for mules and horses. We quote as follows: Mules—14 to 15 hands $80@$125; 15 to 15½ hands $126@$165. Horses—Plug $60@$100; drive $100@$150.

CINCINNATI, December 1.—Hogs firm; common and light $3.00@$3.65; packing and butchers $3.65@$3.90.

Fruits and Confectioners.

ATLANTA, December 1—Apples—$1.50@$250 ₩ bbl. Lemons—$2.50@$3.50 ₩ box. Oranges $2.25@$2.50. Bocoanuts—3½@4c. Pineapples—None. Bananas—$1.00@$2.00. Figs—16@18c. Raisins—₩ box $2.75; new London $3.75; ½ box $1.75; ¼ box 90c. Currants—7½@8c. Cranberries—60c ₩ gal; $14.00 ₩ bbl, California Pears $5.00 ₩ box. Citron—15@40c. Almonds—20c. Pecans—12c. Brazils—10c. Filberts—15@16c. Walnuts—16c. Dried Fruit—Peaches 2@3c; apples 2c.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, December 1—Market steady. Horse shoes $4.00; mule-shoes $5.00; horse-shoe nails 12½@20c. Iron-bound hames $4.00. Trace-chains 30@70c. Ames' shovels $9.50. Spades $9.50@$13.00. Well buckets $4.00. Cotton rope 16c. Swede iron 5c. rolled (or merchant bar) 2½ rate. Cast-steel 15c. Nails $2.40. Glidden barbed wire, galvanized ₩ lb 7½c; painted 6c. Powder, rifle, $4.90; blasting $2.75. Bar-lead 7c; shot $1.85.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, December 1—Eggs—21c. Butter—Jersey 28@30c; choice Tennessee 18@20; prime 15@18c; fair 10@15c. Poultry—Hens 20@22; chickens 12½@18c; cocks 20c; ducks 20c; dressed poultry, chickens 10@11c; turkeys 11@12½c. Irish potatoes—$1.75@$2.00 ₩ barrel. Sweet Potatoes—30@40c. Honey—Strained 9@11½c; in the comb 12½c. Onions—$2.25@3.00. Cabbage—1½@2c.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, December 1—Leather—Steady; G. D. 22@25c; P. D. 21@24; best 25@28c; white oak sole 40c; harness leather 30@38c; black upper 35@40c.

ATLANTA, December 1—Bagging—Jute, 1½ lbs, 10½c; 1¾ lbs 10¾c. Ties—Delta $1.35; arrow $1.30; pieced $1.16.

Miscellaneous.

NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION!
—VIA—
THE GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY
AND
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
—Trains Leave Atlanta Union Depot.—

FAST MAIL AND EXPRESS,
8:05 A. M.
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Quickest Route to Points in the South-west.

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Shortest and Quickest Route to Texas.
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For further information, call on or address
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NO CURE! NO PAY!

The Merchant Dealing in

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PIONEER BLOOD RENEWER

Is hereby authorized to refund the money if it does not cure the diseases for which it is recommended, and when taken according to directions.

CURES RHEUMATISM, MERCURIAL POISON, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS
GLANDULAR SWELLINGS SKIN DISEASES,
SORES OF ALL KINDS, BLOOD POISON, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, ETC

R. GUINN first manufactured and sold his medicine from

PERRY, GA.

In an humble way, using an ordinary iron pot for boiling. The business was run under the name of

SWIFT & GUINN
PERRY, GA.,

WITH THE CAUTION PRINTED ON EACH LABEL: "NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE WRITTEN SIGNATURE OF R. GUINN."

And the medicine was sold at $5 per bottle. The co-partnership was dissolved by Mr. C. T. Swift retiring, and Mr. R. Guinn continuing the manufacture of this celebrated vegetable blood renewer from southern forests up to the present time. He has now sold his right therein to the

MACON MEDICINE CO.,
MACON, GA.

Essay on blood and skin diseases mailed free.
MACON MEDICINE CO., Macon, Ga.

STEWART'S
A. Q. C.

A purely vegetable blood purifier prepared under the direction of Dr. J. A. Stewart, who has had an experience of more than thirty years in the active practice of medicine.

CURES CATARRH, ECZEMA, SYPHILLIS, WHITE SWELLING,
And removes all taint from the Blood.

RUNNING ULCERS.

SALEM, Ga., October 25, 1883.—Dr. J. A. Stewart—Dear Sir: Your specific for the blood has cured my head, that had become so bad with running ulcers that I could not lay it on a soft pillow without using cotton batting upon the pillow. It also cured a bad case of catarrh in one nostril of twelve years standing, that run constantly an offensive matter. I am now entirely well and have been for a year or more.
G. M. CUNNINGHAM.

MAYOR OF CONYERS.

CONYERS, Ga., November 1, 1883.—Dr. J. A. Stewart: Your specific for the blood cured my son of a bad abscess upon the thigh that confined him to his bed for a week, and one week's use of your medicine put him upon his feet without the abscess having to be opened. Respectfully,
A. M. HELMS, Mayor of Conyers.

Send your orders to the
A. Q. C. COMPANY,
Sole Proprietors, Conyers, Ga.
OR TO CHARLES O. TYNER, Druggist, Atlanta, Ga.
Price 50c and $1 a bottle.
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G has taken the lead in the sales of that class of remedies, and has given almost universal satisfaction.
MURPHY BROS., Paris, Tex.
Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.
G has won the favor of the public and now ranks among the leading Medicines of the oildom.
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MAGNUS & HIGHTOWER, Agents, Atlanta.

Announcements.

CITIZENS' TICKET.

For Alderman:
CHAS. A. COLLIER.
For Council:
First Ward—WM. KINYON,
Second Ward—I. S. MITCHELL.
Third Ward—E. A. ANGIER.
Fourth Ward—A. L. GREEN.
Fifth Ward—JAMES BELL.
Sixth Ward—DR. G. G. ROY.
Election December 2d, 1885.

I am a candidate for the office of Tax Collector Fulton county, and respectfully solicit the votes of my fellow citizens. C. W. Wells will be associated with me in the office if elected on the 30th, December, 1885. JAMES M. WILSON.
d til d

JOHN T. HALL is a candidate for Tax Collector. If elected, J. H. ROBINSON, formerly with Judge Clayton, will be his assistant.

I am a candidate for the office of Tax Collector of Fulton county. Having been appointed by the county commissioners to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge W. W. Clayton, and entered upon the duties of the office. My time will be closely occupied with the duties pertaining to it until the time appointed for the election, and will not have but little time to canvass for votes. I therefore respectfully ask my friends and citizens generally to bear me in mind and give me their support for the office on the day of election. Mr. J. M. McAfee is associated with me in the office.
W. A. POWELL.
Election Wednesday, December 30th, 1885.
aug30d.t

CONSUMPTION!
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address.
DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

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Samuel Weil. Adolph Brandt.
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P. L. MYNATT. G. A. HOWELL. E. V. CARTER.
MYNATT, HOWELL & CARTER, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. 12½ E. Ala. St., Atlanta. 1m

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THOMAS L. BISHOP, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Room 2, Brown Block, 28 Wall street, Atlanta, Ga.

DR. A. C. MORELAND, Over Jacobs's Pharmacy. Office hours, a. m. 8:30 to 12:30; p. m. 3:30 to 5:30.

WILLIAM P. HILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office 41½ Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. sep20dtf

N. J. & T. A. HAMMOND, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. 21½ East Alabama street. T. A. Hammond, Jr., Commissioner for taking depositions in Fulton county.

S. P. Gilbert, C. M. Brandon.
GILBERT & BRANDON, Attorneys at Law, 3½ Whitehall street.

S. A. REID, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Eatonton, Ga. Office with Judge Turner. Also office over Western Union Telegraph office, Mulberry street, Macon, Ga.

SUBURBAN AND FARM PROPERTY. E. M. WORD, Real Estate Agent, Decatur, Ga. Correspondence solicited.

H. I. KIMBALL, L. B. WHEELER & CO., ARCHITECTS, Constitution Building.

L. C. Hoyle. James G. Parks.
HOYLE & PARKS, Attorneys at Law, Dawson, Georgia. Will give immediate attention to all business intrusted to them.

JOHN L. TYE, Attorney at Law, McDonough, Ga.

A. R. Wright, Max Meyerhardt, Seaborn Wright.
WRIGHT, MEYHARDT & WRIGHT, Attorneys at Law, Rome, Georgia. Collections a Specialty.

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E. F. FACIOLLE, Contractor and Builder For Wood and Brick Buildings. Office: Room No. 12 Fitten Building, Atlanta, Ga. Take the Elevator.

J. C. JENKINS, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Room 4, No. 40 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

J. L. LAWTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, No. 24 Capitol Building, Atlanta, Ga. Correspondence Solicited.

Wm. A. Haygood. E. W. Martin.
HAYGOOD & MARTIN, LAWYERS, 17½ Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga. Telephone 117

W. Y. ATKINSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Newnan, Ga.

MEANS'S HIGH SCHOOL.
76 NORTH FORSYTH STREET, Atlanta, Ga.
Instruction thorough and practical. For catalogue address, T. Æ. MEANS.

MRS. WESTON KATZENBERGER, VOCAL teacher, will be pleased to see those desiring to arrange for lessons in vocal culture at her residence No. 13 Howard street, near Peachtree. Information as to terms, method, etc., may also be obtained by application to Mr. B. B. Crew. nov 22 3t

FAY & EICHBERG, ARCHITECTS, 29 South Broad Street, ATLANTA.

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract,
THE ONLY GENUINE IMPORTED BY
EISNER & MENDELSON,
318 and 320 Race Street, Philadelphia.

Fac-simile of Bottle

OFFICE OF W. W. LAMB, M. D., 1249 HANOVER STREET, PHILAD'A., Dec. 6, 1884.
DEAR SIRS.—I have used Johann Hoff's Malt Extract for the past five years in my private practice, and have found it to be the best health-restoring beverage and tonic nutritive known. I have found it especially good in persons convalescing from fever, in cases of dyspepsia, for mother's nursing, and in cases of weakly children and also in lung troubles. My attention was drawn by the immense importation semi-monthly, and about a million of bottles imported by you have passed my inspection in the Custom House satisfactorily for the past five years. Yours respectfully, W. W. LAMB, M. D., Chief Drug Inspector U. S. S. Port Philadelphia.

None genuine without the signature of Johann Hoff and Moritz Eisner on the neck of each bottle.

FOR SALE BY JOS. JACOBS, Druggist, Atlanta, Ga.
Nov 15 sun wed

J. W. PHILLIPS & CO.,
WHOLESALE
Commission Merchants,
71 South Broad Street,
Atlanta, - - - - Georgia.
—Telephone 441.—
We sell anything sent us. Make correct and prompt returns. Can give the best reference our city affords. Send us your stuff.
Our specialty: Georgia, Florida and Tennessee Produce. d6m

CHEAP COAL!
—THE—
Henryellen Coal Company,
HENRYELLEN, ALA., WILL SELL FOR A limited period slack coal at fifty cents per ton, nut coal at $1.00 per ton, both f. o. b. at mines. Freight to Atlanta $25.00 per car load.

Bee Line to New York and Boston.
THIS IS THE ONLY LINE RUNNING SLEEPING cars from Cincinnati to Boston, and the only line running through cars into the city of New York without any transfer whatever, avoiding the disagreeable winter winter ferriage of the Hudson river. No extra charge on the limited express, four fast express trains a day to Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany and all points in New York, New England and Canada; ask your ticket agent for map and folder, or address J. E. Reeves, General Southern agent, Cincinnati, O. aug20d1y

NOTICE!

ALL PERSONS HAVING SOLD ANY REAL ESTATE in the city of Atlanta since April 1st, 1885, are requested to notify the city assessors of all changes at once, as it is necessary to have them before making out our books for the ensuing year. We will be at our office daily from 2 to 5 p. m.
T. J. MALONE,
M. T. CASTLEBERRY,
D. A. COOK,
sun wed fri City Assessors.

DEAFNESS its CAUSES and CURES, by one who was deaf twenty-eight years. Treated by most of the noted specialists of the day with no benefit. Cured himself in three months, and since then hundreds of others by same process. A plain, simple and successful home treatment. Address T. S. PAGE, 128 East 26th street, York City.
nov 14—d12w sat mon wed

TO WEAK MEN suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, lost manhood, etc. I will send you a valuable treatise upon the above diseases, also directions for self-cure, free of charge. Address Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

Lousiana State Lottery.

L.S.L.
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SEE OUR GOODS. WE CLAIM
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For sale by Chamberlin, Johnson & Co., Atlanta. Captain John Keely, Atlanta, and leading southern merchants
CROMPTON CORSET CO
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O. A. SMITH
MANUFACTURER OF
Sulphuric Acid
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THE CONSTITUTION

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THROUGH THE CITY.

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SEE OUR GOODS. WE CLAIM
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TODAY'S ELECTION.

THE BALLOT BOXES ARE READY FOR VOTES.

The Two Tickets That are Before You—The Straight Citizens' and the Mixed—Major Ketner is Out For Alderman Against Mr. Collier—Where to Vote—Mr. Thrower Talks.

This is election day.

When the voter goes to the polls this morning he will find two tickets from which to make a choice.

There is the straight citizens ticket and the ticket made up yesterday and the day before by the dissatisfied element of the voters.

Both parties have already had tickets printed, and specimens of the work were out last night. The straight citizens ticket is printed on white paper, while the mixed ticket comes up in blue—as blue as the pronounced prohibitionists' badge on election day.

Both of these tickets, however, will be counterfeited or duplicated before the day's work is over, and it will pay the voter well to examine his ticket well before he drops it into the box

DR. BADGER RETIRES.

During the day yesterday the situation changed frequently. Early in the morning Dr. Badger, the colored dentist, concluded to withdraw from the race, and in a short while his friends were carrying the news about the streets. This left Dr. Roy, of the citizens' ticket, a clean sweep the sixth ward. Later in the day it was announced that Mr. C. K. Maddox, the independent or avowed dry candidate from the fourth ward, was down, but a careful investigation of this rumor resulted in its complete overthrow. Mr. Maddox will stay in the race until the sun goes down today.

Long before noon it was apparent to the casual observer that a secret power was at work trying to bring out a candidate for alderman to contest the fight with Mr. C. A. Collier, the regular nominee by the committee of sixty-one and subsequently by the mass meeting of citizens. Efforts to ascertain this power were ineffective, but about noon it became generally known that Major J. H. Ketner, of the Kenesaw mills,

WAS MAKING THE RACE

against Mr. Collier, and that he and his backers were sanguine of success. No one, however, seemed to know by whom the major was induced to enter the race, and for awhile his candidacy was doubted and denied.

During the day he was seen by a CONSTITUTION reporter who asked:

"Major, it is rumored that you are in the race for alderman. Is it true?"

"It is. I am in the race."

"By whom were you induced to run, please?"

"Well, I am not at liberty to say. Several parties have approached me today, and within the past few days on this subject, and I have finally yielded to their wishes, and am in the race."

"And you won't tell who produced your candidacy?"

"I prefer not. In fact, I don't care to be interviewed on the subject."

Major Ketner's appearance on the political horizon created quite a sensation. Personally he is quite popular, and while many of his friends were pleased to see him in the race, others expressed regrets.

Mr. Frizzell, the independent or dry candidate in the third, avowed his purpose to remain in the fight until the end comes tonight.

THE TWO TICKETS.

At dark when everything began to quiet down the two tickets stood as follows, and this morning they will appear at the polling places in the same shape:

The Citizens' Ticket.

For Alderman.
C. A. COLLIER.
For Council First Ward,
WM. KINYON.
Second Ward,
I. S. MITCHELL.
Third Ward,
A. L. GREEN.
Fourth Ward,
E. A. ANGIER.
Fifth Ward,
JAMES BELL.
Sixth Ward,
Dr. G. G. ROY.

The mixed ticket which is also floating under the title of the citizens' ticket is:

For Alderman,
J. H. KETNER.
For Council First Ward,
Wm. KINYON.
Second Ward,
I. S. MITCHELL.
Third Ward,
W. H. FRIZZELL.
Fourth Ward,
C. K. MADDOX.
Fifth Ward,
JAMES BELL.
Sixth Ward.
DR. G. G. ROY.

How the Talk Was Last Night.

The Kimball house rotunda presented a busy scene last night about ten o'clock.

The city politicians were out in full force log rolling for the two tickets.

Mayor Hillyer was there. So was Mr. Collier, also Mr. Walter Brown, of the committee of sixty-one, Mr. Frank Potts, Mr. Carl Weinmeister, Mr. Jake Menko, Mr. W. A. Haygood, Mr. R. H. Knapp, Mr. Jake Haas and others, prominent in the city affairs.

The political situation as it then appeared and the probabilities of to-day were generally and fully discussed.

Mayor Hillyer said: "I regret exceedingly that this dissention has arisen. I do think that it would have been the grandest sight in the world to have seen the straight citizens' ticket go through without opposition. Especially would this have been grand after the great contest through which we have so happily passed."

COLLIER TOO STRONG A MAN.

One gentleman present in speaking of the result to-day said:

"The friends of the citizens' ticket had better keep a sharp, close watch. There is a big scheme on foot today, and that scheme is to beat Charlie Collier for alderman. They don't care a cent about Maddox or Green or Frizzell or Angier—all they want is to beat Collier."

"And why do they want to beat Mr. Collier?"

"For the best reason in the world. His adversaries or enemies or fighters, or whatever you want to call them in this race, think that he will be the strongest quantity in the council if he gets in. See, he is young, energetic, influential and is backed by a liberal fortune."

"They have got up a fine scheme to beat Collier," said another well posted man. "Today his opponents who are supposed to be friends to Maddox and Frizzell, will agree with the friends of Green and Angier to

VOTE FOR GREEN AND ANGIER

if their friends will vote for Ketner for alderman, but this won't work."

Chairman Haygood's Card.

Last night Mr. W. A. Haygood, who was chairman of the citizens' meeting, prepared the following address, which will be read with interest:

To the Committee of Sixty-one.—Gentlemen: As chairman of your committee, and as a well wisher of "the citizens' movement," I urge each member to be at the polls tomorrow and use his influence to secure the election of the "straight ticket." The success and continuance of this movement is of more importance than the election or defeat of particular men. The gentlemen running as independents are all of them good men, and as an original proposition they would each be acceptable, I doubt not, to the public. Still, as a public meeting was called, committees appointed and nominations made, I deem it unwise to split the ticket at this juncture. Your committee was about evenly divided in the recent heated campaign, on this question, I urge every man of the sixty-one, and every man who took part in the mass meetings, to unite and see to it that the wise oversight of our municipal affairs begun by "the citizens' movement" shall be continued by the election of the "citizens' ticket" as nominated by your committee and ratified by the mass meeting.

WM. A. HAYGOOD,
Chairman Committee Sixty-one.

They Wanted to Meet.

Last night an unsuccessful attempt was made to hold a meeting at the courthouse.

The object of the meeting is unknown.

Soon after eight o'clock some twelve or fifteen men met at the courthouse and attempted to get in, but found the place locked.

Their pounding on the door caused Deputy Clerk Venable, who was up stairs writing, to shove his head through a window and yell:

"Who's there?"

"Me and friends: We want to hold a political meeting," answered some one from the sidewalk

"Can't open the door," said Mr. Venable; "ain't got any 'thority to open the door for politics nor religion."

"Please let us in," said a half dozen voices.

"Can't," said Mr. Venable, as he drew his head out of the cold and went to work.

Finally the crowd induced Deputy Sheriff Green to let them in, but they did not increase in numbers and soon dispersed.

The Polls Ready.

Yesterday Clerk Goldsmith swore in the managers and clerks and this morning the polls will be open at eight o'clock and remain open until six in the evening.

In the first ward the voting will be done at the corner of Mitchell and Broad street and the managers will be R. T. Tidwell, W. K. Booth, J. C. Rodgers.

In the second ward at the stationhouse, and the managers will be Ezra Adams, James Walsh, Phil Dodd.

In the third ward at the corner of Congress avenue and Fair street. Managers, J. K. Trower, J. J. Pilsbury, David Haynes.

In the fourth ward, corner Decatur and Butler streets. Manages, T. J. Buchanan, J. W. Wade, C. C. Archer.

In the fifth ward, at No. 3 engine house, on Marietta street. Managers, V. M. Hodgson, H. T. Austin, R. J. Redding.

In the sixth ward, corner Pryor street. Managers, R. H. Norris, John Gatins, A. L. Holbrook.

Mr. Thrower Talks.

A reporter of THE CONSTITUTION called upon Mr. J. G. Thrower yesterday for the purpose of getting his views upon prohibition in connection with the movement to carry the question of prohibition into city politics.

"What are your views as a prohibitionist in regard to the election to be held today?" asked THE CONSTITUTION.

"As a prohibitionist I do not propose to have anything whatever to do with it. I will not consent to mix prohibition with politics in any way whatever. I expect to vote as a citizen."

"Have you seen the new ticket also called the citizens' ticket?"

"I have heard that there was one."

"Do you know who authorized it? and are not the prohibitionists responsible for it?"

"I am sure they are not. I firmly believe that three-fourths of the prohibitionists are like myself—opposed to mixing prohibition with politics, and will vote for the regular ticket."

"Will you support the citizens' ticket, the regular ticket, I mean?"

"I see no reason in the world why I should not. So far as I know they are all good men. I did not attend the citizens' meeting, but have confidence in the judgement of many good men who I know took part in it, and agreed to the ticket."

ELDER GAINES SPEAKS.

Elder Gaines—"I am opposed to any change being made in the citizens' ticket put out some weeks ago, and I hope that my friends will support the regularly nominated ticket. I will vote the ticket without changing a single name. When prohibition goes into politics you can consider me out of the movement."

New Establishment.

Mr. J. P. Stevens announces to his friends this morning that he is nearly ready to open his handsome new store. A CONSTITUTION reporter was allowed to peep into the elegantly decorated salesroom last evening, and from what he saw prophesies a genuine surprise to the people of Atlanta. No store that has ever been opened in Atlanta can exhibit more taste and richness in decoration and arrangement, and the stock embraces everything odd and new. Those contemplating purchases for the holidays will do well to wait a day or two, when Mr. Stevens opens.

A rare opening for a wholesale business of any kind is offered in Brunswick, Ga. (See our ten cent column.) A large business can be done there, only one wholesale house in the city, and they send out six traveling men. Brunswick is a thriving seaport city. A large business can be done in Florida.

Fare for Round Trip 25 Cents.

Train leaves Carshed at 2:30 p.m. tomorrow for Sam'l W. Good's auction sale of the Niles property.

See that your ticket is headed: For Alderman—Chas. A. Collier.

N. R. Fowler Auctioneer—The Ed Mercer Estate.

The sale will be continued, commencing at 10 o'clock this morning with the restaurant and all therein. JNO. STEVENS, Administrator.

The following resolutions were adopted by the grand jury today, the 1st December:

Resolved, That in the death of Vice President Hendricks we recognize a loss to the whole country of a patriot and pure statesman whose career in a long life of public usefulness entitles him to live in the memory of a grateful people.

Resolved. That as a mark of respect to the memory of the great and good man whose loss we deplore, this body do adjourn its session for this day.

The secretary of the grand jury was directed to furnish a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the press of the city and to send an official copy to the widow of the vice president.

Vote the only genuine citizens' ticket with the name of Charles A. Collier at the head.

Special Train Tomorrow.

From the Carshed at 2:30 p.m. for Sam'l W. Goode's auction sale of the Niles property; 24 acres; lies beautifully.

Real Estate Sales.

The auction sale of the three lots on Cox street, 56x200 each, between East and West Peachtree sts., at the courthouse yesterday by Sam'l W. Goode, through N. R. Fowler, auctioneer, was a success, and both vendor and vendee satisfied with the transaction. The lots were all sold for cash, to James G. Akers at $1,500 each, $4,500. This is another evidence that real estate is still firm, and the outlook for next spring's business is encouraging.—Reporter.

This is no time for "scalp-hunters." Rebuke them by voting for the regularly nominated "citizens' ticket" headed by Charles A. Collier.

Lagomarsino will send to any address one pound superfine chocolate and nut bons bons, on receipt of 40 cents, five pounds $1.75. 1m

Suburban Property at Auction

By Sam'l W. Goode tomorrow, the Niles property on Central railroad, near United States military post. Special train leaves Carshed at 2:30 p.m.; round trip 25 cents.

Forced Sale of Liquors.

Owing to the result of the late election, we now offer our stock of wines and liquors at greatly reduced prices. This stock must be sold at once, and bargains can be had.

J. STEINHEIMER & Co.,
we fri sat 52 Whitehall st.

J. H. Ketner was a member of the Committee of 61 that nominated the Citizens' Ticket headed by Chas. A. Collier, and was himself understood to be an aspirant for nomination by that committee. Is he not in honor bound to support that ticket?

Central Property for Sale.

Four stores, corner Broad and Hunter streets, at a bargain. Gholstin & Krouse, 2 Kimball house.
wed thu

Dr. F. J. Arbeely,

Formerly of Syria, has located in this city. He respectfully solicits the patronage of the people. Chronic diseases and diseases of children a specialty. Office 25½, next to Opera House. aw-7p

Miscellaneous.

STILSON,
RELIABLE GOODS, FAIR DEA
53 Whitehall Street,

MY STO
FALL AND WIN
IS COMPLETE IN A
SUITS FOR MEN, B
IN GREAT
I WILL NOT B
GEORGE MUSE,

ASK FOR AND USE DRU
"J. T." or Big Chunk and
THE ONLY GENUINE
AND DON'T YOU
REISER & STERN, GUCKENHEIMER & SON, } SAVANNAH.

Money to Loan.

$50,000
TO LOAN

In Sums of $1,000 to $10,000 for five years on Central Atlanta Real Estate at 8 per cent interest.

Commissions only ½ of 1 per cent per annum. Making total cost 8½ per cent.

Also

$50,000

In Sums of $250 to $5,000 on IMPROVED FARMS in either of the following counties, viz: Fulton, DeKalb, Cobb, Bartow, Campbell, Clayton, Henry, Morgan, Spalding, Pike, Monroe and Polk.

C. P. N. BARKER
31½ Peachtree Street,
ATLANTA.
nov-d museim un n r m.

TOYS, DOLLS,
FANCY GOODS.

New and elegant stock at greatly reduced prices. We manufacture fresh every day, for our wholesale and retail departments, absolutely pure

Chocolate Creams,
Crystalized Fruits,
Nut Bon Bons
Caramels,
Marshmallows,

and every variety of confectionery. We have an elegantline of embossed boxes that we give with each pound of candy, and a great many novelties never seen in Atlanta before.

NO FANCY PRICES ASKED.

NUNNALLY & RAWSON.
nov 22 1m 36 Whitehall Street.

FRANK E. BLOCK,

Manufacturer of Every Variety of Strictly Pure

FINE CONFECTIONS,

Marshmallows, Caramels, Chocolates, Bon-Bons, Cream Walnuts, Almonds, and all kinds of fine Hand-made Creams, made daily. Packed assorted in handsome Boxes of 1, 2 and 4 pounds, or in desired quantities at

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
Corner Alabama and Pryor streets.
sundyw

Miscellaneous.

JEWELER.
LING AND BOTTOM PRICES.
Atlanta, Georgia.

CK OF
TER CLOTHING
LL DEPARTMENTS.
OY AND CHILDREN,
VARIETY.
E UNDERSOLD.
38 Whitehall Street.

MMOND'S HORSE-SHOE,
Natural Leaf Tobacco.
NATURAL LEAF,
FORGET IT!
TANNER, CURIER & HEATH, ATLANTA.

Wall Paper, Stationery, Etc.

"THE BEST"

Place to go for "HOLIDAY GOODS," such as GIFT BOOKS, WRITING DESKS, AUTO, PHOTO and SCRAP ALBUMS, PORT FOLIOS, BLOCKS, GAMES, etc., is at 28 Whitehall street. There is not a book in my house which is not fresh from the publisher, new, cheap, elegant.

REMEMBER!

I can duplicate the LOWEST PRICES offered anywhere in Georgia. Try me.

Fancy Goods!

Row after row, stacks upon stacks of exquisite gift articles.

PICTURE FRAMES!

Any size made to order. No fancy prices.

&

BEAUTIFUL SCREENS!

You can't match them in Atlanta.

WALL PAPER!

Sold and put up. See my stock before buying.
E. H. THORNTON,
28 Whitehall St.
Stationer, Wall Paper and Picture Frame Dealer

Three Millions of Dollars,

Loaned since 1865 in the west and south, without the loss of one dollar to lenders.

Atlanta is ahead of all cities of her size in prohibiting the sale of liquor by popular vote; so is she equal to any city in the security she offers, and in the prompt payment of interest by her people on money borrowed.

My facilities for making superior investments on city or farm property are unsurpassed.

No loan made for more than one-third the value of security taken.

Eight per cent net interest to lenders. Send for pamphlet containing full information relative to Georgia, the security offered and my testimonials. Call and see me. Correspondence solicited. L. B. NELSON,
Room 12, Gate City Bank.

HAVE YOU MONEY TO INVEST?

If so, do not be satisfied with low rates of interest when you can have

EIGHT PER CENT NET.

WITH YOUR MONEY SECURED BY A FIRST mortgage upon some of the choicest real estate in the city of Atlanta; or if preferred, the best farm lands in the state of Georgia, worth in every instance three times the amount loaned. I have been exclusively engaged in the special business of negotiating this class of loans for twenty years in the northwest (state of Iowa) up to 1880, and since 1880 here in Atlanta.

Complete abstracts of title by competent attorneys and all interest and principal collected without a cent of expense to lenders. I use coupon notes, making them as convenient as government bonds. Investors are invited to call and have a talk, whether they desire to invest or not. Testimonials from people who have loaned through me for years are on file in my office. C. P. N. BARKER,
31½ Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

Clothing

JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO

Tailor-Made, Form Fitting
OVERCOATS AND SUITS
FOR MEN AND BOYS.
MEN'S OVERCOATS!
All Wool, $5 to $25.
MEN'S SUITS,
All Wool, $7 to $25.
BOY'S SUITS,
$3.50 to $15.
BOY'S OVERCOATS,
$3.50 to $12.
—OUR—
Underwear and Hosiery
Cannot be Equalled.
FURNISHING GOODS,
Consisting of Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Collars, Drawers, Scarf Pins, Cuffs and Collars, the largest in the city.
JAS. A. ANDERSON & Co.,
41 Whitehall Street.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS.
McKeldin & Carlton,
35 Peachtree Street.

New stock of fine shoes. Ladies' English Waukenphanst shoes. Our imported shoes from 'Drial et Cie, Paris, are the finest ever brought south. Boy's, Misses and Children's Shoes of all kinds, best school shoes made. We have the best $2.00 and $3.00 shoes for men and ladies ever offered to the trade of Atlanta. Fine silk, stiff and soft hats in all new styles. Largest stock of shoes and slippers in the city.
McKELDIN & CARLTON,
35 Peachtree st,

HAMBURG LINIMENT
CURES
BRUISES,
SPRAINS,
SCIATICA,
SWELLINGS,
NEURALGIA,
LAME BACK,
STIFF JOINTS,
RHEUMATISM,
ETC., ETC.
TRY IT AND BE CONVINCED.
—SOLD BY—
Hutchison & Bro.
14 WHITEHALL.

D. N. FREEMAN & CO.,
CORNER ALABAMA AND WHITEHALL STREETS,
ATLANTA, GA.
DEALERS IN
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, ART GOODS
AND
JEWELRY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!

We particularly desire to invite the Inspection of the public to a DIRECT IMPORTATION from PARIS, of the most exquisite designs in ART GOODS, ever brought to the South, comprising every kind of present, suitable for the

Christmas Holiday Season.

We also have NEW GOODS of the latest styles, recently purchased in the NORTHERN MARKETS, constantly arriving. Our display of

FINE DIAMONDS

Is unequalled in THE SOUTH. You are respectfully solicited to visit Our Store.

Fall Trade 1885.

McBRIDE & CO.,

CROCKERY, CHINA, CLOCKS,

SHOWCASES,

House Furnishing Goods,

LARGEST STOCK,

LOWEST PRICES IN THE SOUTH.

32 Wall Street, Opposite Carshop.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, Dec. 1, 9:00 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment, time at each place named:

	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Velocity.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Augusta	29.97	48			0	.....	Cloudy
Savannah	29.95	53	41	NW	6	.....	Cloudy
Jacksonville	29.97	53	44	NW	Lt	.....	Clear
Montgomery	30.06	43	31	NW	8	.....	Cloudy
New Orleans	30.17	49	28	NW	8	.....	Clear
Galveston	30.27	50	48	N	Lt	.....	Clear

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time of Observation.						
6:00 a m	30.02	43	39	W	7	..... Cloudy
10:00 a m	30.04	46	39	NW	8	..... Cloudy
2:00 p m	29.96	46	39	W	11	..... Cloudy
6:00 p m	30.01	44	37	W	6	..... Clear
9:00 p m	30.01	40	35	W	9	..... Clear

Maximum ther..... 47.0
Minimum ther..... 42.0
Total rain fall..... .00

"THE OLD BOOK STORE."

28 Marietta St., opposite Opera House.

Offers a Dictionary, handsomely bound, new, latest edition, 32,000 words, also containing a miniature Encyclopedia, 670 illustrations from stone 20c.; by mail 25c. Cheapest and best book in the world; for sale only by "OLD BOOK STORE." 5,000 Elegant Christmas Books, very cheap.

PERSONAL.

MR. P. MORAN, a wealthy merchant of Chicago, is on a visit to the city.

MRS. M. S. OLIVER, who has been quite ill for several weeks, left yesterday for a visit to Augusta.

MR. W. J. PELOT leaves this morning on a business trip to Chicago and the western states for Dr. W. A. Taylor.

MISS BLANCHE O'BRIEN has returned to the city, after an extended visit to Canada.

THE many friends of Mr. M. Cole will be pained to learn of his serious illness at his home, near this city.

AT THE KIMBALL: A B Wilson, Lithonia, J R Wilson, Lithonia, Ga; D Moore, W W Bronson, Conyers; C W Taylor, New York; C H Downs, Kansas; R M Nelson, Baltimore; A J Banns, C C Robinson, Boston, H H Kayton, New York; J B Perkins, Charleston; S J McCawley, Baltimore; E P Hyn, Orlando, Fla; J T Mundes, John T Greer, New York; H H Rinly, Boston; D Roberts, Charleston; C Barksdale, Miss; J C Baird, M B C Co; A N Bunheim, Baltimore; H C Hanson, Macon; A B Conover, Trenton, N J; L H Ray, Troy, N Y; George W Duncan, Macon; W W Simpson, Tenn; W D Stone, J A Turner, Forsyth; H C Nall, Memphis; S White, Baltimore; L Nall and wife, Georgia; Dr Henly, Virginia; Charles Sechrist, Philadelphia; O P Price, Baltimore; B Shorswell and wife, Phila; E W Watkins, New York; J W C Eades, Cincinnati; Pascal Davie, Pittsburg, Va; G Taylor, Georgia; A H Gillett, Cincinnati; Victor D. Van de Male, St Louis; Ed Guthman, Chicago; R R Walbridge, Jas Bryan, F H Wilborn, New York; Will Sherman, Pittsburg, Pa; A C Walton, Virginia; H Gruber, St Louis; Dr J W Van Sickle, Springfield, Ohio; C B Patterson, Philadelphia; John M Payne, Georgia; E Womack, C Y Henderson, Covington; W W Wood; North Carolina; G Meshi, St Louis; W W Webb, Richmond; A V Billett, Philadelphia; F L Coffin, Cincinnati; A H Barnes, Hartford; J Preston Caison, Richmond; S C Feixotto, South Carolina; W M Carter, New Orleans; John Morrissey, Ohio; R R Reppard, Savannah; J S Wood, Ga; P A Magwort, E Hagy, Fred Haworth, E Lasburga, L G Hasell, New York; T M Miller, Chattanooga; H R Young, Meridian; E Isaacs, Macon, Ga; Harry E Jones, F Albert Kintz, Baltimore; E G Constlin, Charlotte, N C; J T Corrighan, Cs; John H Ewing, Washington; H R Wilson, Chicago; W H Costigan, New York; E Cranston and wife, Cincinnati; E E Morgan, W H Robinson, Athens, Tenn; J A McDuffie, F W Angier, Brunswick; G W Fapier, Monroe; R M Goodwin, Nashville; J F Goodwin and wife, Greenshaw.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. NELSON.

He Emphatically Denies the Accusation of the Grand Jury.

A CONSTITUTION reporter saw Mr. Charles C. Nelson yesterday in reference to the findiement of the grand jury, charging him with perjury.

Mr. Nelson is a well known business man of this city and has many firm friends, who of course were surprised when informed of the action of the jury. He feels it very keenly, and in speaking of it said:

"I have been wronged in the whole matter and shall hurry an investigation which shall prove what I say. The facts were these: I was summoned to appear before the grand jury to testify in the investigation of charges of the operation of certain gaming rooms in the city. I was asked if I knew Lee Smith, against whom the accusation was made of running these rooms. I answered that I did not, and I assert again most positively, that I do not know him personally. I recall now that I have seen him but I never knew his name. I know that there is not, nor has there been any gaming rooms in operation in my building, or rather the portion of the James building which I lease. There are men in this building who are awake all night, those in the Burglar Alarm company and those in Farrell's Detective agency. They came to me today and stated that they would certainly know if such rooms were in any portion of the building, and they were positive that there were none. I am perfectly willing, however, that this should be investigated. I know that no such room ever existed in this building since I have had charge of it. I am charged with perjury in stating that I did not know Lee Smith. I saw the gentleman some three weeks before, and during the time intervening have heard him called by three or four different names. I pledge my honor that I did not know that his name was Lee Smith. I am sorry that this ugly charge has been made, but I am confident that those who know me will not believe it, and I hope that those who do not know me will not pass judgment until I have had an opportunity of proving its falsity."

Not the Woodward.

THE CONSTITUTION yesterday contained a telegram from Athens stating that "a printer from Atlanta, named Woodward" was in that city making incendiary speeches in the municipal campaign now going on in Athens. This did injustice to Mr. J. G. Woodward, the well known printer of this city, who has had nothing to do with the campaign mentioned. It referred to another Woodward hailing from Atlanta. THE CONSTITUTION gladly makes this correction.

The Bandit King.

Mr. Max Joellner, advance representative of Wallack's Bandit King company, is in the city. This company will play here on the 8th and 10th of this month.

The French cannot pronounce cough, but they use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. 25 cents.

Beware of the spurious ticket headed with the name of J. H. Ketner.

166 and 68 Whitehall and 1 to 15 Hunter Streets, Atlanta, Ga.

THE LARGEST STORE IN THE SOUTH.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

IMPORTERS

Dry Goods, Millinery, Carpets, Shoes, and Dress Making.

We are now in our new store with plenty of room and facilities equal to any house in the United States.

We have the Largest and Most Elegant Stock ever bought by us.

Our Silks, Velvets, French Novelties, Woolens, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, Table Linens, Towels, Laces, etc., etc., are new and in the VERY LATEST STYLES.

IN LADIES CLOAKS WE HAVE AN IMMENSE STOCK, ALL THE NEW STYLES. Also a full line of Cloak Material with Trimmings to match.

THE MOST COMPLETE LINE OF MILLINERY EVER SHOWN HERE. Miss Holroyd, our manager in this department, will be glad to meet our trade and especially her friends.

CARPETS JUST RECEIVED. PRICES DOWN. New and Stylish Patterns, never seen in this market, just opened with Rugs to match. With our enormous stock and our increased facilities we can and will sell regardless of others prices.

SHOES AND RUBBER GOODS.—None but the very best and every pair guaranteed as represented, with full and complete line in Rubber Goods for the winter.

In our Dress Making, as in every other Department of our business, our facilities are equal to any and we leave to the public to judge of our efforts to meet the demands of our trade. [Agents Butterick's Patterns.] CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

Miscellaneous.

DRS. BETTS & BETTS.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL DISPENSARY

33½ Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

W. H. Betts, M. D., the consulting physician, is the oldest, most successful, best known specialist in the world. A graduate from four medical colleges, twenty-five years experience and extensive practice in England, France and America, and has secured a world-wide reputation in the treatment and cure of Private, Nervous and Chronic Diseases, embracing Seminal Weakness (resulting from indiscretions, lost manhood and abuses of the system.)

Our remedies act quickly and cure permanently.

Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal losses night emissions, losses of vital power, sleeplessness, despondency, loss of memory, confusion of ideas, line before the eyes, lassitude, languor, gloominess, depression of spirits, aversion to society, easily discouraged, lack of confidence, dull, listless, unfit for study or business and finds life a burden—

Safely, permanently and privately cured.

Blood and Skin diseases, Syphilis, a disease most horrible in its results, completely eradicated without the use of mercury. Scrofula, Erysipelas, fever sores, blotches, pimples, ulcers, pains in the head and, bones, Syphilitic sore throat, mouth and tongue, Glandular enlargements of the neck, Rheumatism, Catarrh, etc., etc., permanently cured when others have failed.

Urinary, Kidney and Bladder troubles, weak back, burning urine, frequency of urinating, urine high colored or milky sediment on standing, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Cystitis, etc., promptly and safely cured. Charges reasonable.

Drs. B. & B., address those who have impaired themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits which ruin both mind and body, unfitting them for business, study or marriage. Remarkable cures effected in old cases which have been neglected or unskillfully treated. No experiment or failure. Parties treated by mail or express in any part of the world. Charges moderate and curable cases guaranteed. Send for list of questions and Guide to Health. Enclose stamps.

Address, W. H. BETTS, M. D.,
d&wky 33½ Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR BABES

CHILDREN, WOMEN. TROPIC FRUIT LAXATIVE DELICATE PERSONS.

IS AN AGREEABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CASTOR OIL, SENNA, BARY SYRUPS, DROPS, ETC., FOR CHILDREN; AND PILLS, MINERAL WATERS, APERIENTS, AND OTHER PHYSICS FOR ADULTS.

Containing no mineral or other injurious ingredient, it is entirely harmless for infants and children of all ages, and is equally efficacious for grown persons.

DOSE SMALL, ACTION PROMPT, EFFECT COMFORTING.

For Constipation, Bile, Hemorrhoids, Cerebral Congestion, Sick Headache, Drowsiness, Indisposition, Loss of Appetite, Dizziness, Indigestion, Sallow or Pale Complexion, Coated Tongue, Bad Taste in Mouth, Disordered Stomach, Complaints of Children, and Liver, Stomach and Bowel ailments generally, it is unequaled.

Absolutely safe for delicate and nursing women. Taken eagerly by infants and children.

25 AVERAGE DOSES FOR 25 CENTS.

Ask for Liquid Tropic-Fruit Laxative. Price 25 cts., 5 bottles, express paid, $1. Lozenge form, 25 and 50 cts. per box. Liquid best and cheapest. Sold by druggists. Depot, 9 Dey Street, New York.

HEALTH AND STRENGTH REGAINED. CAUTION TO INVALIDS.

Weak, Nervous Invalids, and others Seeking Health, Strength and Energy, are advised to send for the "Electric Review," a large illustrated journal published for free distribution.

It treats on health, hygiene, physical culture and medical subjects, and is a complete encyclopedia of information for suffering humanity afflicted with long standing, chronic, nervous, exhausting and painful diseases.

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Here they are: 5 and 7 cts. for a Dress plaid, formerly sold for twice this money.

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Black Cashmere

at 25, 50, 65 and 75c. that has ever been shown the people of this city. These are grand bargains, and people who want Black Cashmeres will be richly rewarded by examining these special drives.

25c, for a beautiful Colored Satin in all shades.

75c., for this price we sell you a Dutchess Satin in a superb line of colors, Match them at $1.00 if you can, but your shoes will be worn out when you do it. We challenge the state on Dutchess Black Satins at $1.00, $1.25 and $1.75.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.

We have one lot more of those knit undervests for Ladies at 25c.

25c. for children's Knit Shirts and Drawers, all sizes.

25c for a gent's exce lent quality white ribbed knit undershirt.

The underwear named above are jobs with us, and when they are out we will sell no more this season at this price. You will find a plenty of goods at the above prices in the market, but we are speaking of goods with wool and good enough for any person. At 50c, 75c and $1.00 you will find our regular line of ladies' and gent's undervests and drawers unusually attractive.

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We sell a ladies' waterproof, 56 inches wide, for 35c and 40c, in beautiful colors, which will match the best 50c and 65c goods of this kind to be found in the city. You can test this assertion by looking at others and then see ours, and we beg you to do so.

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Blankets and comforts! Everybody, they say, sell them cheap. We ask you to allow us to show you our blankets at $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50 and $4.00, and our comforts at 65c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.25, and then we will leave it with you to pass judgment. Just here let us remind you that our stock of cloaks is large, and that they are going to sell.

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The rush continues in our hosiery and handkerchief department because our full regular made split-foot stockings at 25 cents, for ladies, can't be matched in the south.

Our job in ladies and gent's handkerchiefs at 10 cents are creating a big sensation, it don't hurt them if they are out of order and this is why we bought them so cheap.

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The above certificates are but a few instances of thousands in our possession, showing sufferers who have been relieved of every form of blood and skin diseases, female complaints, dyspepsia, syphilis mercurial rheumatism, blood poison and malaria.

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"I can unhesitating commend the Charter Oak Range, with the wonderful wire gauze oven door, made by the Excelsior Manufacturing Co., of St. Louis, and invented by Mr. Giles F. Filley, as the best cooking apparatus within my knowledge, and one that will not fail in any respect to give the fullest satisfaction to all who may use it."

THE

VOL. XVIII.

THE HAND OF BLAINE.

THE CONTEST FOR THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

How the Republicans are Divided Between Their Three Candidates—Overtures Between the President and Senator Edmunds, of Vermont—Georgians in Washington.

WASHINGTON, December. 2.—[Special.]—Washington has waked from its long lethargy, and is on the eve of the liveliest winter it has ever known. The members and visitors are arriving on every train. The hotels are already well filled, with a prospect of overflowing after the holidays. Fat landlords are rubbing their hands together in delight at the promise of unprecedented business. Owing to the tardiness of the administration in making changes, there is as great a rush of applicants as if the new dynasty had just begun. The president is beset and tormented whenever he will permit access to the scrambling crowd. There is universal expectation of a long and lively session.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN PRECIPITATED.

The principal interest is centered in the election of a president pro tempore of the senate, who will be vice-president. A shrewd observer tonight gives this summary of the situation: The death of the vice-president, and the necessity of choosing a presiding officer of the senate, has not only had the effect of opening the republican presidential contest considerably ahead of time, but will be the means of drawing the fire of the friends and foes of the present principal candidates for the nomination. The real friends of both Senators Logan and Sherman have been in earnest conference with those gentlemen, urging them not to push themselves forward in such a contest, as it would have the effect of arraying the senators on one side or the other, when nothing was to be gained, and perhaps that but temporary, except in the sad contingency of the president's death. They consider it the wisest course to avoid an issue just now, and urge acquiescence in the selection of Senator Edmunds as one likely to be the least in the way, should the death of the president result in another election. This, under all circumstances, seems to be the drift of sentiment in congress on this point, as it relegates the question of a successor back to the people, and maintains the autonomy of the executive co-ordinate branch of the government.

THE BLAINE SENTIMENT.

It is apparent from the conversations of republican senators that the Blaine sentiment is still vigorous, and in fact controls the republican vote in that body. The full strength of Sherman, as reported, will not give him the balance of power which would throw the choice upon the third candidate in certain contingencies, most likely to be Edmunds. A canvass of the senate by the friends of the different candidates has been made, with the following results:

For Logan, as candidate of the Blaine senators: Messrs. Sanford, Bowen, Platt, Hawley, Cullom, Harrison, Allison, Wilson, Ingalls, Plumb, Hale, Frye, Palmer, McMillan, Sabine, VanWyck, Manderson, Sewell, Miller, of New York, Evarts, Dolph, Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, Sawyer and Spooner—24.

For Sherman—Messrs. Miller of California, Dawes, Hoar, Mitchell of Oregon, Aldrich, Chace, Conger, Mahone, Riddleberger and Cameron—10.

For Edmunds—Messrs. Jones, Pike, Teller, Blair and Morrill—5.

The total republican vote is 42. For Logan, 24; for Sherman, 10; for Edmunds, 5; the candidates not voting, 3; total 42. From present indications the Blaine senators can cast their full vote and elect their candidate over Sherman and Edmunds combined, but not over a democratic candidate who would have thirty-four votes in a full senate. The combined vote of Logan and Sherman would make a tie with the democrats, which would give Edmunds's vote the balance of power.

THE DEMOCRATS AND EDMUNDS.

The friends of the president and Mr. Edmunds have had several secret conferences, which have led to some overtures for the democratic support of Edmunds. A solid democratic vote, with his own vote, would give Edmunds thirty-nine, or one majority of the full senate. But four or five democratic senators would not vote for him at the suggestion of the friends of the administration. It will take the whole republican vote, omitting the three candidates, in order to secure an election. Edmunds could draw sufficient votes from Logan and Sherman not only to overcome any loss in the democratic ranks, but at the same time would be lessening the numerical strength of the republican opposition.

EDMUNDS HAS THE BEST CHANCE.

All things considered, Edmunds has the best chance to benefit by a compromise, as his course in regard to the senate offices and his conservatism on political matters generally, has won for him a preference among the democratic senators short of nothing but a candidate of their own. The success of Edmunds would be a disastrous blow to the future prospects of the Blaine combination in the senate, as the present dash is known to be inspired by a desire to settle accounts with Edmunds for his course in the campaign of 1884. It may take some days to settle the contest.

Congressmen Blount, Crisp and Harris, of Georgia, are here. Blount returned tonight from Hendricks's funeral. Both senators and several other Georgia congressmen are expected to arrive tomorrow. F. H. R.

A Caucus Called.

WASHINGTON, December 2.—The caucus of the republican members of the house of representatives will be held in the hall of the house on Saturday, the 5th instant, at 3 p. m., for the nomination of a candidate for speaker and other officers of the house and such other business as may bee presented.

Senator Sherman will preside at the republican senatorial caucus on Friday.

The caucus of the democratic representatives will be held in the hall of the house of representatives on Saturday evening, at half past seven o'clock, to select candidates for the various offices under the next house.

SENATOR LOGAN NOT ASPIRING.

CHICAGO, Ill., December 2.—Senator Logan has arrived here. "All I can say is that the death of Mr. Hendricks is regretted by everybody," said he, when asked concerning the situation relative to the death of the vice president. "It is a matter of mere speculation," resumed he, "as to who will fill the vacancy." "Your name has been prominently mentioned for the position," was suggested.

"Yes; but that was newspaper talk. I have not asked or have I made any effort to obtain the position."

"But you would take it if elected?" added a friend, to which the senator made no reply.

"There will probably be nothing done until after the holidays," said the general. "We have a caucus Saturday and the matter will be talked over. That is all I can say."